PRICE, 6 ANNAS.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28,870—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1892.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,

CONTAINING

The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats and Dak Companies, Places of Interest along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, the Routes between the Principal Towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.

WITH A MAP OF INDIA.

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Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Saturday
B.L. ASSAM	3080	500	T. F. Creery	15th Oct.
B.L. THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	22nd ,,
† SIAM	3050	500	H. T. Weighell	29th ,,
B.L. VALETTA	4919	1050	R. F. Briscoe	5th Nov.
† ASSAM	3080	500	G. W. F. Browne.	12th ,,
B.L. HIMALAYA	7000	2000	J. Orman	19th ,,
† PENINSULAR.	5045	1200	A. C. Loggin	26th ,,
B.L. CLYDE	4156	800	J. L. Parfitt	3rd Dec.
† ORIENTAL	5045	1000	L. H. Moule	10th ,,
B.L. PEKIN	3919	750	W. A. Wheler	17th ,,
† PENINSULAR	5045	1050	A. C. Loggin	24th ,,
B.L. GANGES	4936	800	T. J. Adderton	31st ,,

The Steamers marked B L proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only and Passengers transhipthere to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London.

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October 20th. November 3rd.
,, 17th.

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For further particulars apply to

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IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,600	750	1st Dec.

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MARIA THERESA	R. Deperis	3,800	550	22nd Nov.

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TO TRIESTE	Rs. 400	Rs. 250	Rs. 150

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TO TRIESTE	Rs. 700	Rs. 400

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ARMENIA	3,395	G. Read	22nd Oct.

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FOR KURRACHEE, CUTCH MANDVIE, AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PURULIA," 1,554 tons, on the 15th October, noon, calling at Cutch Mandvie, Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing order.

FOR KARACHI DIRECT.

S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1122 tons, on 16th October, at 11 a.m., or on arrival of English Mail.

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S. S. "HUZARA," 2,078 tons, on 13th October, at about 3 p.m., calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 10th October, 1892. Agents.

KING, KING & Co.,
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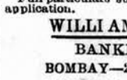

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2. Cavatina from Roberto il Diavolo..." Roberto o tu che adoro" .....Meyerbeer.
   Mrs. SCHULTZ.
3. Piano Solo.....Reveree in F.....Stephen Heller.
   JOSEF HOFMANN.
4. Song.....Regret .....Schubert.
   MR. ANDERSEN CLARKE.
5. Piano Solo..Etude in C.....Liszt.
   Valse in B. Minor .....Chopin.
   JOSEF HOFMANN.
6. Song.....The Gate of Heaven".....Berthold Tours.
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By Order,

W. G. BETHAM,

Honorary Secretary, Royal Western India Golf Club, Nasik.

Nasik, 7th October, 1892.

EBONY FOR SALE.

ABOUT 63 tons of EBONY in lots varying from 19 cwts. to 11 tons, will be put up for SALE BY AUCTION at the Ebony Yard, Root of Breakwater, Colombo, on Monday, November 7th, 1892, commencing at 2 p.m. For further particulars apply to the Superintendent, Central Timber Depot, Colombo.

W. FERGUSON,

Acting S. R. F. S.

Colombo, 4th October, 1892.

KOLHAPUR AND S. M. C. AGRICULTURAL HORSE AND CATTLE SHOW OF 1893 TO BE HELD AT CHINCHLI.

THE SHOW will be held on the 2nd February, 1893, and subsequent days, when Prizes, varying from Rs 5 to Rs. 125, will be awarded for the best Horses, Oxen, Sheep, Agricultural Implements, &c., exhibited under specified conditions. For Prospectus and further particulars apply to the Undersigned.

R. R. WAIDYA,

Honorary Secretary, Chinchli Show.

THE COLABA LAND AND MILL COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND at the Rate of Rupees 27½ per Share will be paid on and after MONDAY, the 17th October current, between the hours of 11 A.M. and 2 P.M. to those Shareholders whose names stand on the Company's Register this day on production of share certificates.

Applications for Dividend Warrants to be made at the Office of N. M. Wadia, Esq., Nos. 4 and 5, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort.

By Order of the Board,

K. R. CAMA,

Secretary.

Victoria Bunder, Colaba, Bombay, 10th October, 1892.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS, BOMBAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per Annum on the minimum balance, if not drawn below Rs. 500 during the preceding half-year.

FIXED DEPOSITS received subject to 12, 6, or 3 months notice, at rates to be learnt on application.

BILLS of EXCHANGE and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on the United Kingdom, Calcutta, and Madras granted at the best rate of the day.

REGULAR FAMILY REMITTANCES arranged, and Pay Pensions, Dividends, &c., realised.

CIRCULAR NOTES issued payable all the World over, Letters of Credit issued by English or American Bankers cashed, Sovereigns and Bank of England Notes bought or sold at favourable rates.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS for long or short periods granted on easy terms, and approved Bills or Cheques discounted.

GOVERNMENT and OTHER SECURITIES bought and sold or received for safe custody.

REGIMENTAL and PERSONAL AGENCY of every description transacted, Passages engaged on best terms possible, Baggage, Cargo, and Parcels shipped or cleared, and orders for Stores and Regimental Requisites executed.

HENRY S. KING & CO., LONDON.

ESTABLISHED April 1892. THE ORIGINAL **URHUJ**, SOLE PROPRIETOR MADAME C. E. DUBOIS, Chandernagore.

THE KING OF CURES FOR

Dyspepsia and all its Attendant Evils;

URHUJ does not only give Immediate Relief but guarantees to eradicate Dyspepsia from the System; it gives free and natural Stimulus to the Liver by removing

Flatulency, Constipation, Heartburn, Sick Headache Sour Eructations, Palpitation, Dizziness, &c., &c.,

of however long standing. Orders to be accompanied with Cash Remittance or will be sent per V. P. P. Price Re. 1-8, including Postage Per Box, either as Pills or Powder. Apply to

MADAME DUBOIS,

Chandernagore,

late of Jubbulpore, C.P.

MRS. MARIE C. BOND,

DIPLOMAED MIDWIFE,

255, ARTHUR ROAD,

(Near the Railway Station)

CHINCHPOOGLY, BOMBAY.

SUCCESSFUL TREATMENT in Gynæcological cases, Uteri diseases, Obstetrics, and all Diseases peculiar to Females.

Has had 19 years' practical experience in most intricate and difficult cases, all of which have been successfully treated.

☞ Strict privacy observed in all cases, and contracts for cure entered into.

AN ACKNOWLEDGMENT

(By Permission.)

I am thoroughly satisfied with Mrs. Bond in her method of treatment. It is simple, safe, and sure; and the special care she has bestowed during my illness, gains her my entire trust and confidence. Mrs. Bond conscientiously fulfils all that she professes to do, and she willingly undertakes the most intricate cases of any nature whatever with a certainty of success. Should the disease be ever so lengthy and tedious, I consider her advice is important. I have found her to be straightforward, honest, and truthful.

My experience of her treatment would be to advice all Ladies to consult Mrs. Bond when they feel diffident to see a Medical man, as she has safely restored me to perfect health and strength again, and I sincerely wish her every success in life.

ESTHER EDWARDS.

Esplanade Hotel, Bombay, 16th September 1892.

N.B.—"MOFUSSIL & UP-COUNTRY PATIENTS" can have consultation and advice GRATIS by letter. A fee of Re. 1 only is made to maintain establishment towards this end.

Those who prefer writing, or who are compelled by distance to adopt that course, will do well to furnish in simple style every particular as to their complaint.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS will be received at 11 Hornby Row, by Mr. PESTONJEE PADSHAH, Hon. Secretary to Mr. J. N. TATA'S SCHEME for HIGHER EDUCATION among PARSEES from candidates desiring to be admitted to the benefit of the above scheme. Candidates should apply by letter stating age, qualifications, and particulars of College career, if any, with testimonials.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

DEBENTURE LOAN, 1892.

WITH the Sanction of the Government of India and under the Provisions of Sections 39-42 of the Bombay Port Trust Act, 1879, of Section 2 of Act I of 1881, and of Section 4 of Act III of 1881, the Trustees of the Port of Bombay invite TENDERS for PORT TRUST DEBENTURES to the extent of SIXTY-ONE LAKHS and SIXTY-ONE THOUSAND RUPEES (Rs. 61,61,000) for the purpose of repayin to Government a loan of an equal amount bearing interest at 4½ per cent.

The Trustees have fixed a Minimum Rate of 100 per cent under which rate no Tender will be accepted. Allotments will be made to all Tenderers at or over 100 per cent. in full to the highest and rateably to the lowest Tenderers in the event of the amount offered being in excess of that to be issued.

These Debentures will be issued for sums of Rs. 500, or multiples of Rs. 500, as may be required. They will be repayable to holder in thirty years, and will bear interest at 4 per cent per annum, payable half yearly.

2 per cent of the amount tendered to be deposited on application.

23 per cent of the amount allotted on MONDAY, 14th November 1892.

And the balance on or before FRIDAY, 31st March, 1893.

But the whole or any part of any accepted Tender may be paid at any time after receipt of notice of acceptance.

The deposit of 2 per cent will be returned if no allotment is made, and it will be forfeited if an allotment is not fully taken up on the last date named.

Tenders will be received by the Secretary, Port Trust, up to 5 o'clock P. M., on MONDAY, 31st October, 1892, and they will be opened in presence of the Trustees on the following day.

Printed forms of Tender can be obtained on application to the Secretary, Port Trust.

Under Clause 41 of the Port Trust Act, 1879, the interest on these Debentures will form a charge on the Trustees' revenue *pro tanto* in the charge of interest on any portion of the Trustees' debt to Government which may from time to time be owing.

By Order of the Trustees,

F. G. DUMAYNE,

Secretary.

Bombay, 28th September 1892.

FOR SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF A VALUABLE BUNGALOW AT MAHABLESHWAR.

ON WEDNESDAY, 16th November next, at 4 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will SELL BY PUBLIC AUCTION at their Rooms, No. 5, Apollo Street, Bombay, unless previously sold by contract by order of the surviving Executor and Trustee of the last Will and Testament of the late W. A. L. MACKENZIE, Esq., all that piece of land containing by admeasurement 11 acres and 25 goontas, with a Bungalow standing thereon, known as "Eagles Nest," situate at Mahableshwar, and registered as property No. 44, in the Office of the Superintendent of Mahableshwar. This Bungalow was formerly the property of the Hon. Mr. Scobie, is situate on a prominent position on the Lodwick and Sidney, Point Roads, is close to the Stream of Water, known as the "Dhobi's Waterfall," and commands an extensive and beautiful view extending to the sea on the West. The Bungalow stands in a large compound covered with large trees and containing 3 or 4 fine building sites, is pukka built with corrugated iron roof and ceiling and wood work of cut teak, is completely furnished, and has also a glass and crockery ware, all included in the sale, and has cookroom, servants' quarters, stabling for 6 horses and coach house. Rent for Hot season Rs. 650 to Rs. 700, and for Cold Season months Rs. 60 per month. The annual assessment is Rs. 34-14-0. For particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. HOUGHTON and BYRNE, Solicitors for the Executor and Trustee, or to the Undersigned, to whom also tenders for purchase by private contract may be made. A ground plan may be seen at the office of the undersigned.

BENNETT & Co.

THE Undersigned keeps in Stock MISCELLANEOUS STORES for immediate Supply, such as Mills, Ship and Railway Stores, Hardware, Ammunition, Sulphur, Blasting Powder, Fuses, Red Lead, Turpentine, Brushes, Pig Lead, all sorts of Paints, Oil, Varnishes, Ropes of best quality and all sizes, Kerosine Oil, of the well-known Brands, Cocoanut Oil, Castor Oil, and many other articles too numerous to mention.

FOR SALE.

SNOW FLAKE KEROSINE OIL 150°, arrived.

A fresh consignment, ex Paul Revere, Rs. 3-12-0 per case wholesale.

Orders for large and small quantities will be attended to.

હેપ્તુલા શેકબ્દામની કું૦

i. e., HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM and Co.,

Agents for Messrs. Curtis's and Harvey's Gun Powder and Blasting Powder.

FOR SALE FOR Rs. 25,000.

THE GOOD WILL, FURNITURE, and STOCK-IN-TRADE of a good paying business in Rangoon, known as the BRITISH INDIA HOTEL, situated in the widest, and most Central Road of the City, the only Hotel in Rangoon, connected throughout in all the Bathrooms with the latest water, and sewerage connections, and holds a Bar and Hotel, fixed fee License, has not changed Proprietors. Established since 1874. The Proprietor wishing to retire will refuse no reasonable offer.

Apply to

A. T. DAWSON,

21, Merchant Street, Rangoon.

SCOTT AND Co., M.R.C.V.S., VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion Rs. 5 Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15; double, Rs. 30. The Horse-shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing is done.

"NEOSOTE."

"DISINFECTANT POWDER."

DISCOVERED by Messrs. W. BAIRD and Co., of Glasgow, and much sought after as a valuable and powerful Disinfectant.

This Powder contains in the same volume more Antiseptic than ordinary 20 per cent. powders, and the low price renders it beyond competition.

Price of one cwt. Cask delivered free at the Bombay stations, Rs. 5½.

AGENTS:—

ROGERS & Co.

Hummum Street, Fort.

THE "ST. JAMES'S BUDGET,"

A WEEKLY EDITION

OF THE

"ST. JAMES'S GAZETTE."

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION,

Including Postage.

Twelve Months..... Rs. 26

Six Months..... „ 13-8

The "St. James's Budget" may be ordered at the above rates from Messrs. THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta; Messrs. THACKER and Co., Ld., Bombay; or Messrs. HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

The Paper will be posted from London direct to the Subscriber's Address.

If paid in England the Rates of Subscription, including Postage, is 5s. 2d. per quarter.

OFFICE:—Dorset Street, Whitefriar, London.

GRATEFUL COMFORTING!!

EPPS'S COCOA.

BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws, which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. EPPS has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage, which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us, ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article of the *Civil Service Gazette*.

Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold in ½lb. and pound tins, labelled thus:

JAMES EPPS & CO.,

HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS, LONDON.

ALSO MAKER OF EPPS'S CHOCOLATE ESSENCE.

NOW READY—6th EDITION.

ON THE MODERN TREATMENT OF NERVOUS DISEASES and EXHAUSTION IN MEN by LOCAL ABSORPTION, with Testimonials, showing how to obtain a speedy and permanent restoration, without stomach medicines. POST FREE.

E. NORTON,

HOLBORN, LONDON, W. C., ENGLAND.

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INDIAN LAND REVENUE,

FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND

POLICY,

BY

TODAR MAL.

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WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

HIGH CLASS COGNAC BRANDY.

AGED AND MATURED IN WOOD.

LAFAYETTE & Co.'s WIRE BRAND.

	Per doz.
BLACK CAPSULE OLD CLUB, "20 Years Old," Rs. a. Guaranteed	50 0
WHITE CAPSULE (Four Diamonds) Very Choice..	40 0
GREEN (Three Diamonds) Extra Soft Old Pale	36 0
BLUE (Two Diamonds) Very Soft Old Pale	32 0
YELLOW (One Diamond) Soft Old Pale	28 0

ORDINARY PEG BRANDY.

ALEXANDRE & Co.'s ELEPHANT BRAND	23 0
JULES LENNOX & Co.'s ANCHOR	22 0
LAGRANGE & Co.'s 3 COCKS	20 0

Special Terms to Messes, Clubs, and Traders.

R. RAMCHANDRA & Co., SOLE AGENTS,

11, FORBES STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

ROSS AND CAMERON'S NATURAL HIGHLAND WHISKIES shipped in three qualities. The produce under the old natural system of distillation of finest selected Home-grown Barley and distilled within the Highlands of Scotland. Highlanders resident abroad should note,

Prices:—"Lochgorm" Rs. 28. "H.B." (Highlander label) Rs. 31. "C. E. B." Rs. 34.

"LOCHGORM" in 1 Gallon "DEMIJOHNS," Rs. 15.

Special Terms to Messes, Clubs, and large Buyers.

AGENTS.—R. RAMCHANDRA & Co., FORT, BOMBAY.

BISQUIT DUBOUCHE & Co.'s BRANDY.

FOR the last two years this WELL-KNOWN COGNAC FIRM have acquired SECOND RANK in the Official Returns of Brandy Exported from Cognac by over 200 Cognac Firms. This clearly proves that their Brandies are becoming more and more appreciated. During the year 1891 they EXPORTED 236,645 GALLONS.

D. P. BATHA & Co.,

Sole Agents,

Apollo House.

CROFT, MODY & Co.,

SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA

For CROFT & Co.'s (OPORTO)

CELEBRATED WINES.

CROFT'S TAWNY OLD PORT,

Rs. 42 per dozen.

CROFT'S WHITE PORT,

Rs. 48 per dozen.

CROFT'S FRUITY PORT,

Rs. 26 per dozen.

Retail Agents:—

Messrs. DENISON & Co.,

HUMMUM STREET, FORT,

BOMBAY.

LAWRENCE'S VALUABLE HAIR DYE.

THIS Preparation has been made with great success and thoroughly recommended for its use. It is a great remedy for Baldness, from whatever cause arising. The effect will be instantaneous. Hair will retain its Original Color for a long time, and at whatever Age. Warranted not to stain the Skin. For changing Red or Grey Hair to beautiful shades of Black or Brown, according to choice given.

Price Rs. 2-8. Packing extra.

BASU AND NEPHEWS,

CHEMISTS,

SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA,

41-2, Bagbazar Street, Calcutta.

THE

LANGHAM HOTEL,

PORTLAND PLACE, REGENT St., LONDON, W

Situated in the Most Fashionable, Convenient, and Healthy Position in London,

Near the Best Shops, &c.

EVERY MODERN IMPROVEMENT.

MODERATE TARIFF.

MANAGER—

WALTER GOSDEN.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

"VICTORIA" SOAPS.

TRADE MARK

BROWN, SEE WORD "VICTORIA" LONDON-PLYMOUTH On Packet, Box and Tablet. WINDSOR.

WHITE, WINDSOR.

HONEY, GLYCERINE

UNEQUALLED FOR THE SKIN.

INDISPENSABLE FOR The BOUDOIR. The BATH. The LAVATORY. The HOUSEHOLD.

ASK FOR VICTORIA AND SEE

The WORD on the Packet or Box.

MACLEAN'S

GUIDE TO BOMBAY

AND

BOMBAY DIRECTORY

FOR

1892.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED

At the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5; with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1892, contains much new and valuable information brought down to date, and gives the history of the remarkable progress made by the city in recent years.

While recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay the GUIDE gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of the many public buildings which have been completed during the year.

THE BOMBAY DIRECTORY

Has been carefully enlarged, verified, and revised up to the day of going to Press. Valuable information has been added, and special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort.

CONTAMINATIONS

of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Sourvys Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains for it removes the *cause* from the blood and bones. To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per bottles. Thousands of Testimonials.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS,

warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional), Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World. Proprietors: THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK of INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL....£ 1,000,000.

PAID-UP CAPITAL.....£ 500,000.

RESERVE FUND .....£ 100,000.

HEAD OFFICE:

47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES:

CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, COLOMBO. KARACHI, DELHI, RANGOON, TUTICORIN, KANDY AND MANDALAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances when the sum at credit exceeds Rs. 1,000.

When the accrued interest for Six Months does not amount to Rs. 10, no interest is allowed.

DEPOSITS are received for Fixed Periods at Rates of Interest which may be ascertained on application.

BILLS of EXCHANGE payable in the Principal Cities of Europe, India, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day on the Bank's Head Office and Branches, also on Provincial Towns in Great Britain, on Paris and on the Chief Towns in Australia and New Zealand; and, when required, the Bank will forward the First of Exchange to the payees, free of charge. Remittances may also be sent by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

H. CHALMERS,

Manager.

THE BANK OF CHINA, JAPAN, AND THE STRAITS, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £2,000,000

PAID-UP CAPITAL .....£ 250,000

RESERVE FUND .....£ 223,000

UNCALLED CAPITAL £1,750,000

HEAD OFFICE:

No. 3, PRINCES ST., LONDON.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

INTEREST ALLOWED:

ON CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.....2½ Per Cent. Per Annum on the Minimum Weekly Balances."

ON FIXED DEPOSITS—

12 Months.....4½ per cent. per Annum.

6 Months.....4 „ „

3 Months.....3 „ „

For shorter periods, terms on application.

A. F. SIMPSON,

Agent.

OFFICES—Old Secretariat, Apollo Street.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.....$ 100,00,000

Reserve Fund.....$ 33,00,000

Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

F. DE BOVIS, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE:

ALBERT DEACON, Esq., (of Messrs. E. & A. Deacon).
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Wm. KERSWICK, Esq., (of Messrs. Jardine Matheson & Co).
DAVID MACLEAN, Esq., 31, Lombard Street, E. C.
WM. ANASTATIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited)

THOMAS JACKSON } Managers.
EWEN CAMERON }

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AMOY.	FANKOW.	PENANG
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
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BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SAN FRANCISCO.
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	TIENTSIN.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	YOKOHAMA
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 Per Cent, on Daily Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.

Money taken on Deposit for fixed Periods on terms to be learnt on Application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

J. C. NICHOLSON,

Acting Agent.

40, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 31, Dalhousie Square, South, Calcutta.

COMMERCIAL and LAND MORTGAGE BANK, LIMITED.

Capital and Reserves.....Rs. 15,55,867

Working Capital.....„ 1,09,38,688

HEAD OFFICE: MADRAS. BRANCH: RAWAL PINDI

SUB-AGENCY: MURREE.

LONDON BANKERS: THE ALLIANCE BANK, LD., Bartholomew Lane.

Bankers and Agents in Edinburgh, Dublin, and at every important Station in India.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12, 9, and 6 Months at 5, 4½, and 4 per cent. per annum respectively.

6 PER CENT. PER ANNUM is allowed on Prudential Saving Fund Balances, and the same is compounded half yearly.

4 PER CENT. PER ANNUM is allowed on Sums lodged, awaiting remittal to Europe.

2 PER CENT. PER ANNUM is allowed on Current Account Balances. Pay and Pension Bills, Cheques and Hundis are received and collected free of any charge for commission.

CURRENCY NOTES OR CHEQUES ON MADRAS, BOMBAY, AND CALCUTTA are accepted at par for Interest Deposit Accounts.

ACCOUNTS are opened and Receipts issued in two or more names when desired in order that survivors may at once deal with the amount at credit.

DEPOSITS are received also from persons not having current accounts with the Bank.

Every description of Loan is granted upon approved Personal security, as well as upon Government Paper, Stocks, Shares, Lands, Buildings, Produce, Invoiced Goods and Jewellery, etc.

A copy of General Rules of Business and Opening Credit forms will be forwarded on application to the Head Office or Branch.

By Order of the Board,

E. F. STRANACK,

Secretary and Treasurer.

1st July, 1892.

A BOON TO MEN

Who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY, Loss of VIGOUR, EXHAUSTED VITALITY, KIDNEY DISEASES, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned MARSTON treatment by local absorption, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper, post free, upon application.

The MARSTON REMEDY Co., 491 High Holborn, LONDON

"KEATING'S POWDER,"
"KEATING'S POWDER,"
"KEATING'S POWDER,"
"KEATING'S POWDER,"

KILLS BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES, MOSQUITOES.

HARMLESS TO ANIMALS.
HARMLESS TO ANIMALS.
HARMLESS TO ANIMALS.
HARMLESS TO ANIMALS.

But is unrivalled in destroying FLEAS, BUGS, COCK, ROACHES, BEETLES, MOTHS in FURS and every other species of insect. Sportsmen will find this invaluable for destroying fleas in the dogs, as also ladies for their pet dogs.

The PUBLIC are CAUTIONED that packages of the genuine powder bear the autograph of THOMAS KEATING. Sold in Tins and Bottles only.

"KEATING'S WORM TABLETS,"
"KEATING'S WORM TABLETS,"
"KEATING'S WORM TABLETS,"
"KEATING'S WORM TABLETS,"

A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation and is especially adapted for Children. Sold in Bottles, by all Druggists.

Proprietor, THOMAS KEATING, London

PRINTING PAPERS, manufactured specially for Indian Markets by Messrs. John Dickinson and Co., London.

THE MOST POPULAR

SQUARE PIANOFORTES

OF THE DAY.

SCHIEDMAYER STUTTGART GOLD MEDAL AND SOEHNE'S IRON STANDARD INDIAN SQUARES.

MARCKS & Co., Ld.,

SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA AND BURMAH,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

SWIFT AND FARROW,

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.

ESTATE AND FINANCIAL AGENTS.

RENTS AND DEBTS COLLECTED.

PROPERTIES BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION

No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

INSURANCES.

EXAMPLES OF THE COST

OF ASSURANCE TO A MAN AGED 30 NEXT BIRTHDAY.

Rs. 10,000 payable at death would cost at the rate of—

Rs. 26-13-4 per mensem (a) If premiums are payable for whole of life; or

Rs. 35-1-4 „ (b) If premiums are limited to 20 years; or

Rs. 41-8-0 „ (c) If premiums are limited to 15 years; or

Rs. 45-13-4 „ (d) If the Sum Assured is made payable at age 50, or at death if previous.

AFTER being three years in force, each year's payment of premium under *b c d* secures proportionate part of Sum Assured as explained in Prospectus. For instance, after five years a man Assured under plan *b* would be entitled to a *Free* Paid-up Policy for 5/20ths of Sum Assured, *viz.*, Rs. 2,500, should he wish to discontinue future payments.

THE same provisions if commenced at age 40 n. b. would cost respectively (*a*) Rs. 34-9-4, (*b*) Rs. 41-14-8, (*c*) Rs. 48-5-4, (*d*) Rs. 91-2-8 per mensem.

GEORGE OLIVER,

Secretary, STANDARD Life Office.

N.B.—The Standard Company's Indian Rates have been recently reduced.

THREE IMPORTANT ADVANTAGES

OFFERED BY THE

UNIVERSAL LIFE OFFICE.

SECURITY.—The Universal has a larger proportion of Funds to the Assurances in force than any other Life Office doing business in India.

LIBERALITY.—It declares larger Cash Bonuses than any other Company.

The Bonuses are paid annually, and can be taken in reduction of Premium, or added to the Sum Assured.

ECONOMY.—Policy-holders receive the full value of every Premium paid, the interest on the Society's Investments being sufficient to pay all expenses, including Dividend to Shareholders nearly twice over.

Risks accepted on First-Class Native Lives.

Claims settled immediately on Proof of Death.

Please apply to

Messrs. KING, KING & CO.,

Agents and Secretaries,

Bombay.

SEND FOR

SEVENTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT (1891)

OF THE

ORIENTAL

LIFE OFFICE:

A Record of Substantial Progress.

NEW BUSINESS DURING 1891:

2,416 Life Proposals for Rs. 75,40,316.

FUNDS INCREASED LAST YEAR BY

Rs. 8,49,769-6-10.

TOTAL BUSINESS.

Over 347 Lakhs of Rupees.

THE PREMIUMS are so moderate that an Assurance of Rs. 5,000 (under the Company's NEW PLAN) may generally be secured for the Yearly Payment, which usually would be charged for Rs. 3,000 only. NINETY PER CENT. OF THE PROFITS ARE DIVIDED amongst the Assured every three years.

UNQUESTIONABLE SECURITY,

ENTIRE DIRECTION IN INDIA.

NATIVE LIVES AT EUROPEAN RATES.

FUNDS IN GOVERNMENT PAPER ONLY

and remain in India.

Proposal Papers, Prospectuses, and all further information on application to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER,

Fellow of the Institute of Actuaries,

Manager and Actuary,

Oriental Life Office, Albert Building, Bombay, or any Local Agent throughout India.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—£3,000,000.

Absolute Security Funds now exceed .. £8,486,434

Funds invested in the best and safest Securities amount to.....£7,894,357

FIRE BRANCH.

POLICIES COVERING RISK on MERCHANDISE BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON and JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS and CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favorable Terms. COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

Fire Premium for 1875 .....£742,553

„ 1880 .....£383,078

„ 1885 .....£966,107

„ 1891 .....£1,607,030

NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES.

LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.

POLICIES granted by the Undersigned without reference to head Office on APPROVED LIVES. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL EMPLOY have extra Premium returned.

ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES payable at Fixed Periods on Adults and Children on very Favourable Terms.

LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ Per Cent.

REDUCTION to EUROPEAN RATES when Assured leave either Alexandria or Port Said.

ACCUMULATED LIFE AND ANNUITY FUNDS now amount to £4,546,577

TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS....£7,894,357

GROWTH OF FUNDS.

1881 .....£4,573,299 | 1891 .....£7,894,357

1886 .....£5,672,041 |

Increase of Funds in 10 years £3,221,058

THOMAS H. MOORE & Co.,

Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

Hummum Street.

INSURANCES.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund.	
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£	3,000,000
The GENERAL INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, incig. RESERVE FUND.,	„	3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M	6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„	7,500,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co. CAPITAL	„	6,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., of 1877, CAPITAL	„	2,600,000
The BALOISE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Frs	10,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl	3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„	2,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., "INSULINDE," CAPITAL.....	„	1,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, incig. RESERVE FUND	£	3,000,000
The NEW SWISS-LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.	Frs	4,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl	3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„	2,000,000
The NETHERLANDS-INDIA SEA & FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.	„	2,250,000
The BAVARIAN LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., Ld., CAPITAL ...	M	4,000,000

The FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer all FACILITIES and most FAVOURABLE TERMS. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS,

Agents.

A. P. CORTEZ AND CO.,

LITHOGRAPHERS AND PRINTERS,

24, Bake House Lane, Fort, Bombay,

UNDERTAKE to EXECUTE such as Chalk Drawing and Printing Cheques, Share Certificate, Receipt Bills, Bill Forms, Mill Labels in Gold or in Colours, Maps and Plans, Diagram, &c. Specimen on view. Photo enlarged and Printed in Oil or Water Colours or in Crayon. House decorated by an experienced Artist. The establishment is under the management of an experienced Austrian Lithographer.

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.

COUGHS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, DIFFICULTY of BREATHING are speedily cured by KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES (recognised and recommended by the Medical Faculty) No other remedy is half so effective. One Lozenge alone gives relief. They contain no Opium Morphia, nor any violent Drug. May be taken

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	500	Rs. 25	1,037½
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	9 pr. ct.	1,025
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	9 pr. ct.	940
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	110
Chartered Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£20
Char. Mercantile	30,000	£25	£25	5 pr. ct.	300
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	all	£1	£32
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12½	6 pr. ct.	180
New Oriental Bank	50,000	£10	all	6 pr. ct.	Nil
Silver Share	...	...	...	...	...
MISCELLANEOUS.					
Alcock Ashdown	1,000	200	200	10	260
	750	50	150	7½	195
Back Bay Boats	500	50	50	12	40
Badhan Pile	5,000	100	100	10	92
Bapty Brothers	6,625	200	185	18	42
Berar Oil Mills Co., Limited.	1,250	100	all	Nil.	100 nom.
Bombay Fire Insurance	600	2,500	1,000	75	1,100
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	270	4,275
Do. New Issue	500	375	625	67½	1035
Bombay Dock Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	ex div 2	84
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	400	500	500	3 pr. ct.	630
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500	Rs. 25	860
Deccan Ice Co.	1,170	100	100	4 pr. ct.	15
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000		500	5 pr. ct.	385
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	Rs. 14	140
Geyer&Co., Ld.	500	100	70	...	70 nom.
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	5,000	100	10	10 pr.ct.	18
John Roberts & Co.	1,500	100	100	10 pr.ct.	102
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	div 23½	231xd
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	30	130
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co.	3,500	100	100	Nil.	30
Marcks & Co., Ld.	600	100	100	Rs. 10	89
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr.ct.	50
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	...	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr. ct.	185
Oriental Loan	5,000	20	20	8 pr. ct.	15
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	6 pr. ct.	75
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,000	1,000	20	462½
Prince of Wales Fire In.	250	8,000	1,000	N dvd.	2,350
Royal Flour Mills	2,500	100	100	...	20
Soundy & Co.	1,000	100	100	9	80
Southwell and Austin, Ld.	Ord. 1,000	100	100	5 pr. ct.	20
Do.	Prf. 1,000	100	100	10 pr. ct.	100
Treacher & Co.	2,000	500	all	60	825
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	10	55
Telephone Co.,	9,200	25	25	Rs. 1	19
PRESS COMPANIES.					
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	Yearly 75	1,200
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all		450
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	000'1	1,100	18 pr. ct.	980
Apollo	750	009'5	2,200	90	205
Bellary	167	001'1	1,000	Nil.	300
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	Rs. 10	122
Breul's Cawnpore Press Co., Ld.	500	200	200		125
Broach City Press Co., Ld.	660	200	all	16	150
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	20	325 w.d.
East India	300	1,000	1,000	45 dvd	1,450
English Press and Manfg.	400	250	...	130	175
Fort	515	2,500	2,500	Rs. 35	950
French	300	500	all	100	500
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	500	500	50	520
Hingtgi Press Co., Ld.	750	400	all	50	137½
Khangaum	240	450	450	32½	525
Mahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	300	500	500	63	130
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	7½ pr. ct.	515
Motassi Co.	2,125	400	400	Rs. 40	985½
Munmar M.	1,000	250	all	Rs. 35	480
New Berar	1,200	500	500	Rs. 55	305
New Indian	4,000	125	125	Rs. 1-	622½
Prince of Wales	100	500	500		...
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	500	75	500
Sassoon	300	500	500	20	500
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	1, 00	25	1,180
Sind	400	2,000	750	35	445
Sorni Woollen Mills	1,200	250	250	35	210
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	375	200	all	75	245
Volkart	...	1,000	100	Rs. 100	1,080
SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.					
Ahmedabad	600	1,500	1,000	90	1,401
Alliance	1,500	00	all	Rs. 20	500
Anglo-Indian	1,345		100	5	86
Bellary S & W Co. Ld. (Bellary)	871	0	all	9 per ct.	503
Bombay Unitd	900	1,000	1,000	25	500
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	600	500	500	20	410
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld.	500	1,000	1,000	...	350 nom.
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	30	490
Central India	1,000	500	500	40	1,185
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	550
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,080
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	10 pr. ct	730
Colaba Land & Mill	4,000	700		12½	680
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,	Rs. 30	415
Coral Mills Co., Ld.	5,698	100	100	50	457½
David Mill	1,400	500	500	Rs. 20	450
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	825
Empress	2,100	500	500	10 pr. ct.	450
Framjee Petit	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	515
Gordon Mills	2,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	145
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	795
Hingunghat Mill	700	500	500	40	660
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	Rs. 50	695
Hydershad	700	1,000	1,000	...	1,070
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	...	402½
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs.	1,120
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	10 pr. ct.	655
Jaffer Alli amshed Manufacturing Co.	600	500	500	Nil	340
Jewraz Baloo	1,800	250	250	12½	217 xd
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	500 xd
Khandelsi	750	1,000	1,000	30	660
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	400	250	250	Nil	720
Khatau Makunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	530
Leopold	3,500	100	100	15 pr. ct.	183
Lord Reay Mlg	445	1,000	1,000	35	760
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	1,160
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	500	2,320
Mahalaxmee Jahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	415
Manockjee Petit	2,400	500	500	15 pr. ct.	475
Muzagon	4,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 70	1,540
Morarji Goculdas	5,000	0	250	6	150
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co.	1,050	1,000	1,000	70	1,000
Madura Mills	4,500	108	100	7 pr. ct.	105
National	7,779	100	100	Nil.	par
New Great Eastern	500	1,000	1,000	Nil.	120
Oriental	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	650 w.d.
Presidency Mills Co (Ld.)	5,725	625	625	Rs. 12½	470
Queen Mills	743	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,275
Ripon Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	700 w.d.
Sassoon	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	1,160
Shoalapore Mills	1,500	1,000	1,000	5	1,455
Soundercas	500	1,000	1,000	0	1,260
Southern India	750	1,000	1,000	35	610
Southern Mahratta	1,000	500	500	Nil	135
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,212	250	250	12½	295
Star of India	1,200	250	250	12½	225
Swadeshi Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	20	410
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	3,000	500	500	Rs. 15	525 xd
Victoria Mills	900	1,000	1,000	50	620
Western India	550	1,000	1,000	25	260
Wadia Mills	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	750
Union Mills, Ld	900	1,000	1,000	...	740
RAILWAY COMPANIES.					640
G I P. R. Consolidated Stock	...	£100	all	Last half-yearly guar. 5 p.c.	2,400
B. B. & C. I. R. New Share	£18	...	£ 18	... do.	

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Bar Gold	Rs.	25-14	
China Leaf	"	25-10	Nominal.
Pekala Bar Gold old	"	25-4	"
Do. do. new	"	25	"
Australia do.	"	25-15	
Bombay do.	"	25-11	
English Sovereigns	"	16-3	
Do. Drazons	"	16-26	
Bar Silver 17 Betterness	"	109-2	
Do. 17½ do.	"	109-10	
Carolus Dollars	"	230	Nominal.
Mexican do.	"	223	"
Ave-Francs	"	319	"

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Frank Brown's Circus 9 p. m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 9th :—Oronsay (s), from London, &c. Yesterday :—Canton (s), from London ; and Culna (s), Calcutta.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday :—Arabia (s), for Liverpool, &c. ; and Imaum (s), Antwerp, &c.

POLO.—There will be a game to-day, at 5 o'clock, punctually.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Oronsay and Ponani, entered the dock yesterday, and the s. s. Calder left it on Sunday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s. s. Iran entered the dock on Sunday.

A MAHOMEDAN FAIR.—The annual Memonwada Fair commenced yesterday, and will continue for a week.

FALL FROM A LADDER.—Makand Vithal, aged about 35 years, whilst standing on a ladder, on Sunday afternoon, washing the second story of a house, at Old Memon Moholla, fell down from a height of about twenty feet, fracturing his left thigh. He was removed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, where he is detained for treatment.

ARRIVAL OF NATIVE CHIEFS.—H. H. Shri Chuttersing of Rajpipla, accompanied by fifteen followers, arrived in Bombay on Sunday, and is now putting up in a bungalow at Walkeshwar.—General Bilmukand, commanding the Indore Army, arrived in Bombay on Sunday, accompanied by fifty followers, and is now living at Warden Road.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The following programme will be played at the Yacht Club, by the Band of the 5th Bombay Light Infantry, this evening :—

Overture	French Comedy	Keler Bela.
Valse	The Flower Show	C Coote.
Scena E Cabaletta	Ernani	Verdi.
Valse	Autograph	Rotford.
Selection	Patience	Sullivan.
Gavotte	Imperiale	Faust.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

THE HOSPITAL FOR ANIMALS.—On the first of September last, there were 121 bullocks, 25 horses, and 3 dogs at the Bai Sakarbai Dinshaw Petit Hospital for Animals at Parel. During the month of September 126 bullocks, 22 horses, and 11 dogs were admitted, and during the same month 114 bullocks, 25 horses, and 4 dogs were discharged from the hospital. Nine cases among bullocks, three among horses, and four among dogs proved fatal during the past month.

A DECREE AGAINST A PLEADER.—At the Small Cause Court, before Mr. Cursetjee Manockjee, Third Judge, a suit was brought against Mr. Baboo Ramchunder, a pleader, by Canjee Runsod, for balance of amount due for work done to the defendant's house and materials supplied to him. Mr. Ghamat, barrister, appeared for the plaintiff ; while Mr. Samant, pleader, represented the defendant. After hearing arguments of both the parties his Honor passed a decree for Rs. 112, with costs.

ACCIDENT IN THE HARBOUR.—Messrs. Shepherd and Co.'s s. s. Savitri, which arrived in Bombay from Dabool, on Sunday evening, whilst entering the harbour, about fifty yards from the wharf at Cruikshank Bunder, collided with a tony, which was laden with eight passengers. The steamer run over the tony, throwing out the passengers and the crew in the water. The steamer threw out a line to the men in the water, and a jolly boat belonging to Messrs. Hepworth and Co., which happened to be on the spot, picked up the men with the assistance of the water police. The wrecked tony, which was bound for Oorun, was afterwards picked up by a boatman in the harbour.

RECKLESS DRIVING ON A PUBLIC ROAD.—At the Girgaum Police Court, before Mr. Hamilton, the Second Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Hack yesterday charged Mahadeoji Nursey, a Bania, of recklessly driving a vehicle on the public road, and thereby causing hurt to one Krushna Bapu, on the 9th instant, who had to be removed to the hospital. The accused, in his defence, urged that a carriage driven behind him passed him when his horse shied and bolted, and the carriage fell into the tramway line, but he did not run over anybody. He further added that he had never driven before. The Magistrate convicted, and fined the accused Rs. 20, out of which his Worship awarded Rs. 10 to Krushna.

A BRUTAL ASSAULT.—On Sunday afternoon, a Mahomedan, named Ramjee Fathakhan, while going along Love Lane, Byculla, saw a co-religionist, named Shamsu Shaik Ahmed, freely indulging in liquor with a Parsee of bad character. Ramjee remonstrated with Shamsu and rebuked him for drinking liquor. Whereupon the two men abused him. Shamsu with the aid of the Parsee lifted up Ramjee, and threw him in a gutter, and then taking up a stick belonging to Ramjee, they both gave him three blows on the head, fracturing the bone over the right eye and inflicting other serious injuries. The police removed the injured man to the J. J. Hospital, where he is now lying under treatment, but the assailants are still at large.

PROTRACTED ILLNESS AND SUICIDE.—Dr. Blaney, the Coroner, yesterday morning, held an inquest, at Mody Khana, on the body of Moolchand Jooguldas, aged 36 years. The deceased was a share-broker, living with his son on the first storey of a house at Mody Khana. For the last four years, the deceased was suffering from fever and cough, and could not attend to his work. On Sunday, at about 8 p. m., he took his meals, and when the other inmates of the house had gone to bed, the deceased jumped out of the window. An alarm was raised, and on the relatives of the deceased going down they found Moolchand lying in an unconscious state in the street, his left ankle being broken. A doctor was sent for, but the deceased died immediately. The jury returned a verdict of death from injuries received by jumping out of a window.

OLD OFFENDERS RELEASED ON BAIL.—At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, Mr. Kursondass Chhabildass, barrister-at-law, appeared before Mr. W. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, and offered securities on behalf of Bhagu Punjmal and Ludha Liladhar for their future good behaviour, and applied for their release from jail, where they were confined in consequence of their failing to furnish the necessary securities, pending the order of the High Court for the confirmation of the sentence of two years' rigorous imprisonment, which was awarded to them by the Magistrate in default of their furnishing the securities. On Thursday last Mr. Kursondass applied to the Hon. Mr. Justice Parsons and the Hon. Mr. Justice Telang to accept the sureties on behalf of his clients, but their Lordships asked Mr. Kursondass to make his application before Mr. Webb. There were four accused in this case, and their Lordships ordered that they should furnish two securities for Rs. 250 each for their future good behaviour. The Magistrate, after making enquiries about the respectability of the sureties, ordered the release of the two accused.

EXTENSION OF THE TRAM-LINE TO MATOONGA.—We have received a copy of a memorial signed by over 2,000 persons—Christians, Parsees, Hindoos, and Mahomedans—addressed to the Bombay Tramway Company, praying for the extension of the tram-line to Matoonga. The reasons set forth are that there are over 20,000 Christians who carry their dead to the Matoonga cemetery, at an average of about three deaths per day, and owing to the heavy charge of three rupees per trip for a victoria or shigram, many people are unable to pay their last respects to those that are dear to them, and also attend masses and other religious ceremonies. The great fairs of Vittoba and Maroti, which are held in the vicinity of Matoonga, as also the garden and menagerie belonging to a Maharaja, which is a constant resort for pleasure-seekers, together with the increased passenger traffic that may be expected, are given as so many reasons for granting the prayer. The extension of the line will no doubt be a boon to a large portion of the poorer communities of this city, if the Tramway Company find it advisable to comply with the request of the memorialists.

A LECTURE ON HYPNOTISM.—Dr. Dhanjishaw R. Tata delivered an interesting lecture on hypnotism, on Saturday evening last, at the Framji Cowasji Institute. Dr. Arnott was voted to the chair. There was a fairly good attendance of European and Native ladies and gentlemen. The chairman, in introducing the lecturer, spoke of his special qualification and fitness to discourse on the subject in which he took a lively interest. The chairman then called upon Dr. Tata to deliver his lecture. A gentleman from the audience, volunteered to be subjected to the process. The lecturer showed how safe hypnotism was, when practised by qualified doctors, and described its usefulness in pain, headache, sleeplessness, neuralgia, loss of appetite, &c. He exposed fully the tricks of the charlatans practising mesmerism, clairvoyance, telepathy, &c., for stage purposes, and concluded his interesting discourse by pointing out the beneficent result of trying hypnotism on patients in certain diseases. Dr. Arnott, in proposing a vote of thanks to the lecturer, complimented him on the able manner in which he had handled the subject of his lecture and spoke highly of his proficiency. After a hearty vote of thanks to Dr. Arnott, the assembly dispersed.

BOMBAY TRAMWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.—The following are the winning numbers for the month of September, 1892. 2 prizes of Rs. 100 each, and 15 of Rs. 10 each, which must be claimed within the current month :—

			Rs.	100 Prizes.	As.	Nos.
Green	Line	Up			2	C354251
"	"	Down			½	C303460
			Rs.	10 Prizes.	As.	Nos.
Special	Line	Down			2	C415979
Green	"	Up			"	C356772
"	"	Down			1½	C496963
Yellow	"	"			"	C495851
Lavender	"	"			"	C336458
Blue	"	"			"	C225343
Special	"	"			1	I364235
"	"	"			"	I356126
"	"	"			"	I354367
"	"	"			"	I302705
"	"	"			"	I289130
Brown	"	"			"	E345764
Lavender	"	Up			"	D719025
Blue	"	"			"	D489876
Red	"	Down			¼	C081437

A FATAL BLOW.—Dr. Blaney, the Coroner, yesterday evening, concluded, at the morgue, the adjourned enquiry into the circumstances, attending the death of a woman, named Jankee, who died on Friday evening, from a blow received at the hands of one Saidia while trying to separate her son, Sumboo, from a fight with the accused. Superintendent Sweeney and Inspector Grey were present to watch the proceedings on behalf of the police. Dr. Choksey said :—I a medical officer in charge of the Leper Asylum, the Fire-Brigade, and the Hospital for Contagious Diseases. On the 8th inst., at about 11-30 a.m., I made an autopsy of the body of a woman, named Jankee, at the morgue. It was the body of a well-nourished woman, aged about 40 years. There were no external marks of violence. The abdomen was greatly puffed externally, and there was some froth about both the nostrils and the mouth. On opening the abdomen, it was found to be filled with blood clots and bloody serum. The intestines were found much distended with gas. The stomach was empty, the spleen, which was about three times its normal size, was found ruptured at its upper end on its outward or convex surface. The rent was about two inches long and vertical. There was another rent on the posterior border, which was somewhat longer and irregular. The blood in the abdomen had come from these ruptures. The liver was enlarged, and all the other internal organs of the body appeared to be healthy. From the post-mortem appearances I am of opinion that the cause of death was hæmorrhage from the rupture of the spleen. Any slight force could have ruptured it. Ramchander Gannu, a labour cart-driver, living at Oomarkhady, corroborated the statement made by the first three witnesses. The Coroner, in summing up the evidences before him, said that the first thing to consider was the cause of death. The deceased had a diseased spleen, as may be seen from the doctor's evidence. The accused did not know of it, and he could not be considered to have a guilty intention. Sumboo was drunk, and he had been asked not to go out again, but he persisted, and was the aggressor. Sumboo went and slapped Saidia's father, and Saidia naturally got angry, and they both closed in a fight, and Saidia being the stronger knocked him down, and sat on him. The deceased went to separate them, she caught hold of Saidia's *shendee*, and though he called on her to release him, she did not. Had she let go his *shendee* he would not have given her a blow. It was a part of the fight, in which Sumboo, Saidia, and the deceased were engaged. It was for the jury to decide whether Saidia had sufficient aggravation to give her a blow, which proved fatal. If it was, Saidia could not be charged with any offence, and was not to be blamed. The jury, after a careful consideration, returned a verdict that the death of Jankee was caused by hæmorrhage, following rupture of the spleen, caused by a blow on the abdomen during a fight.

THE COLABA LAND AND MILL COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE thirteenth ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the above company was held yesterday afternoon at 3-30 p.m. at the office of Mr. N. M. Wadia, Nos. 4 and 5, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort, Mr. N. M. Wadia in the chair, when the following business was transacted :—The directors' report and the audited statement of accounts for the year ended the 30th June, 1892, was taken as read. The directors beg to lay before you their annual report, audited balance-sheet and statement of profit and loss account for the year ended 30th June, 1892. The net profits earned during the year are :—From land and other properties, Rs. 1,15,830-0-10 ; from the old mill, Rs. 1,16,056-12-10 ; from the new mill, Rs. 27,531-5-1 ; and from transfer fees, Rs. 253 ; total Rs. 2,59,671-2-9 ; add balance from last year, Rs. 4,263-2-4 ; the grand total being Rs. 2,63,934-5-1. Out of the above sum the directors have paid an ad-interim dividend for the first half of the year, ended 31st December 1891 of Rs. 12½ per share, amounting to Rs. 50,000 and have carried to the credit of the old mill depreciation fund Rs. 50,000 ; the new mill depreciation fund Rs. 20,000 ; the reserve fund Rs. 30,000 ; in all Rs. 1,10,000 ; leaving a balance of Rs. 1,03,934-5-1, out of which they recommend a dividend of Rs. 25 per share for the second half of the year ended 30th June, 1892, absorbing Rs. 1,00,000 and leaving Rs. 3,934-5-1, as balance to the credit of the next year's account. This will make a distribution of Rs. 37½ per share for the whole year. It has been arranged with Messrs. Musgrave and Sons to purchase a horizontal compound steam engine of 1,000 H.P. and four steel boilers of 125 lbs. pressure for the old mill, to be made according to our engineer's specification, for a lump sum of £3,000. Mr. Burjorjee Rustomjee Mody resigned from the board, and the directors filled up his vacancy by the appointment of Mr. Vijbhucandas Atmaram, which you are asked to confirm. The director retiring by rotation is Mr. N. M. Wadia, who is eligible for re-election. The shareholders have also to elect two auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.

The next item of business was to sanction the payment of an ad-interim dividend of Rs. 25 per share for the six months ended 31st December, 1891, out of the profits of the company on Monday, the 13th October current, to the shareholders whose names stand on the company's register this day was met with an amendment, moved by Dr. Shantaram Vithal, and seconded by Mr. Ardeshir M. Sethna, to the effect that, in consideration of the present prosperous state of the finances of the company, the dividend be increased to one of Rs. 30 per share. A lively discussion hereupon ensued between the directors and shareholders. The shareholders present at the meeting were unanimously in favour of this amendment, and finally a compromise was come to, namely, that instead of the Rs. 30 asked for by the mover of the amendment the directors consented to declare a dividend of Rs. 27½ per share, which, being put to the meeting was unanimously adopted. The remaining resolutions were all unanimously carried, namely, that the appointment of Mr. Vizbhoocundas Atmaram be confirmed as a director in place of Mr. Burjorjee Rustomjee Mody, resigned ; that Mr. N. M. Wadia, who retires by rotation, be re-elected a director ; that Messrs. James Douglas and Nusserwanjee Sorabjee Jamsetjee be appointed auditors for the current year, and that their remuneration be fixed at Rs. 150 each for their half-yearly audit and, Rs. 50 more for taking stock from the company's mills ; that the best thanks of the meeting be voted to the chairman, directors, and secretary for the able and satisfactory management of the company's affairs for the past half-year, and that a bonus of Rs. 3,000 be given to the employe's of the company. The meeting then dispersed after the usual compliment to the chair.

AHMEDNAGAR HORSE AND CATTLE SHOW.

THE prospectus of the Ahmednagar Horse and Cattle Show and Agricultural Exhibition has been issued. The Show will be held in the Stewart Cotton Market, and opened on Tuesday, the 7th November, and will remain open until 9th November. The Patron is H. E. the Governor of Bombay. The Vice-Patron, H. E. the Commander-in-Chief. The Stewards are Raja Shambhusing Jadhawarao, Malegaonkar, Mr. Ali Abdulla, Surgeon Lt.-Colonel Barrow, Major Brackenbury, R.A., Mr. G. B. Reid, I.C.S., Mr. W. Portious, I.C.S., Mr. E. L. Cappel, I.C.S., Mr. Sadasive Madhawrao Parandhare, Colonel J. Humfrey, Colonel H. C. Morse, Colonel J. R. Sharp, Mr. E. J. Ebden I.C.S., Mr. Ganpatrao M. Vinchurkar, Mr. Balwant Raffichandra Natu, and Mr. Vithalrao Narayan Natu. The Managing Committee—Mr. E. Pinhey, Mr. H. Kennedy, Capt. H. Welman, Capt. A. P. Williamson, Mr. C. H. A. Hill, I.C.S. Mr. R. B. Moro Chintaman Joshi, Mr. Sorabji Padanji, Bo, C.S., Mr. Eduji Rastomji, Mr. J. W. A. Morgan, Surgeon-Major W. H. Henderson, K. B. Framji Ardesir, K. B. Nasarwanji Cursetji, Mr. P. R. Cadell, I.C.S., Mr. R. Bare, V.P., Wadekar, R. B. Yeshwant T. Mirikar, and Mr. Keshavrao Patwardhan. The Joint Secretaries, Mr. C. H. A. Hill, I.C.S., and Rao Bahadur M. C. Joshi.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice PARSONS and the Hon. Mr. Justice TELANG.)

A BRUTAL MURDER.

IMPERATRIX VS. KASNA DHANJEE.

THE accused in this case appealed from a decision of Mr. J. J. Heaton, Joint Sessions Judge of Ahmedabad at Nadiad, who, in August last, convicted him of murder and sentenced him to death. Mr. M. Munshi appeared for the accused ; and the Government Pleader for the Crown.

The appellant was charged with the murder of Virjee Makna by cutting off his head with a sword, and three other persons were charged along with him with abetment of murder by undertaking for money or otherwise to assist him in the murder by alluring the deceased to the scene of the crime by false representations, by holding the deceased fast, by keeping guard, and by being present on the spot when the offence was committed. It appeared that the accused was in improper intimacy with Somli, wife of the deceased, and that he wanted to get ride of the deceased. From a confession made by the accused, there could be no doubt that he murdered the deceased with a sword. While fully inculpating himself, the accused stated that, on a promise of money payment made to the three abettors, they joined him in planning the murder, allured the deceased by false representations to the scene of the crime, where all being present, in an unguarded moment, the accused made a sword wound on the deceased's neck from behind and severed the head completely, while the other persons held him fast and kept guard. The headless body, with stones tied to it by means of long pieces of cloth, was thrown into a neighbouring well, while the head was buried in a well at some distance. To the members of the "panch," called in the course of the investigation, all the four persons pointed out the place where the head was buried, and the accused unearthed the same. The sword with which the deceased was murdered was discovered buried in a field at no great distance from the accused's house, and was pointed out by his father. The sword was at first given to a person by the accused for safe custody, and it was afterwards made over to his father. The Sessions Judge, differing from the assessors, convicted the appellant of murder and sentenced him to death. There was no evidence against the three persons charged with the abetment of the offence, and they were accquitted and discharged.

Their Lordships, on a consideration of all the circumstances of the case, confirmed the sentence of death passed upon the accused.

SMALL CAUSES COURT :—MONDAY.

(Before Mr. C. W. CHITTY, Chief Judge.)

A DISPUTED MORTGAGE.

DADABHOY DAJEEBHOY BARIA VS PESTONJEE MERWANJEE BHAROOCHA.

MR. RIVETT-CARNAC, barrister-at-law, instructed by Messrs. Little, Smith, Nicholson, and Bayan, solicitors, appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Anderson, barrister-at-law, instructed by Messrs. Ardeshir, Hormusji and Dinshaw, solicitors represented the defendant.

In this suit the plaintiff claimed to recover from the defendant the sum of Rs.1,365-12-0 being the amount mentioned in the plaint or prayed for such relief as the Court might deem fit, and the costs of the suit. By a writing, dated the 31st August, 1891, signed by the plaintiff and the defendant, the latter agreed to mortgage to the former certain immoveable properties and mentioned in the above writing in consideration of a sum of Rs. 30,000 to be advanced to him and further undertook to complete the mortgage within eight days from the date of that agreement. Amongst other thing, it was agreed that the defendant should take the loan of money from the plaintiff, pay interest thereon at the end of each quarter at the rate of 9 annas per cent. per month, and that the plaintiff should make the said advance for a fixed period of one year on the defendant and other parties and heirs, interested in those parties duly executing a proper legal mortgage deed. The plaintiff was ready and willing to perform his part of the contract, and on the 24th September 1891, the plaintiff through his solicitors tendered to the defendant the sum of Rs. 30,000 in Government current notes and requested him to execute the mortgage and give notice that otherwise interest would be charged on the said sum of Rs. 30,000 at the agreed rate. After long delay in obtaining the title deeds of the properties from the defendant or on his behalf from his prior mortgagees, and after considerable correspondence a draft mortgage deed was prepared by the plaintiff's solicitors, Messrs. Little, Smith, Frere and Nicholson, and the same was duly approved with certain alterations made in red ink on the 9th December 1891, as appeared from an endorsement made thereon and signed by the defendant. By the above draft mortgage so approved, it was agreed and provided that interest should be paid by the mortgagors from the 24th September 1891, when the sum of Rs. 30,000 was first tendered. The mortgage deed was duly engrossed and stamped and was ready for execution by the defendant, and his intended co-mortgagors on the 26th January, 1892, and the defendant was called upon to receive the consideration money for the said mortgage, and to execute the deed himself and to get it executed by the parties mentioned as intended co-mortgagors in the draft mortgage. The defendant put forward various pretexts and at last failed to execute the mortgage deed as one Peerozbai Pestonjee Bharoocha, who was a necessary party to the execution of the above deed, was away from Bombay. The plaintiff was obliged to keep at the disposal of the defendant the requisite sum of money from the 24th September, 1891 to the 23rd June, 1892, and has thereby suffered loss of interest to the extent of Rs. 1,518-12-0 at the rate of 9 annas per cent. per month from 24th September 1891 to 23rd June, 1892. Plaintiff claimed to recover from the defendant the sum of Rs. 1,518-12-0 being interest on the sum of Rs. 30,000 from 24th September 1891 to 23rd June 1892, under the circumstances above specified, and also Rs. 347 for the balance of costs, which he was liable to pay to his solicitors, and which costs were agreed to be paid by the defendant. The above amount has remained unpaid though demanded.

Mr. Anderson, on behalf of the defendant, denied all liability, and further argued that under agreement of 31st August 1891, there was no liability to pay interest from the 24th September 1891, or any other date, and as to damages the plaintiffs were not ready and willing to perform the contract on the 17th August, 1891, and so they were not entitled to damages. The learned counsel further added that damages cannot be claimable in cases of this sort, relating to immoveable property, and disputed the amount of damages as Rs 347.

His Honour, after reviewing the evidence at some length, held that the orginal mortgage was the 24th September, 1891, was correct, and that the defendant's evidence materially differed from several material points in the case. The learned Judge, therefore, passed a decree in favour of the plaintiff for interest on the sum of Rs 30,000, at the rate of 4½ per cent. from the 24th September to 31st December, 1891, and 5½ per cent. from the 1st January to 19th of June, 1892, and ordered the costs of taxation and other court fees to be paid by the defendants, and certified Rs. 180 as the professional costs of the plaintiff's counsel. As the solicitor for the defendant asked the Court to state a case for reference to the High Court, his Honour agreed to do so on the defendants' depositing Rs. 1,800 in Court by Friday next.

HIGH COURT.—OCTOBER 11.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)

For Dismissal.

4-79—Edgelow and G—Joosub Hajee Ahmed vs The Alexander S and W Co, Ld, and another—Ardesir H and D for Defendant—Roughton and B for Liquidator.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Short Causes.

134-92—Mansuklal D and J—Rustomjee Dinshaw Moola Phiroz vs Hirjee Ardaseer Daly.

341-92—Framjee and M—Gopaldas Gordhandass vs Framjee Ardesir and another.

452-92—Payne G and S—Punalall Sirdarmull vs Ramrutton Buldeo.

480-92—Tyabjee D and J—Jitmall Ramanand and another vs Codey Karam Dolutram and others.

472-92—Ardesir H and D—Omer Jamal vs Peerbhoy Khakeebhoy and another.

479-92—Janardhun and A—Naraoyen Dhondoba vs Samuel Essajee.

10-92

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, OCT. 10.

OUR report under Saturday evening's date chronicled all the latest commercial and financial news to hand through Reuter, and we have only local and provincial news to notice this evening in this column.

MONEY.—The Bank of Bombay Return for the week ending on Saturday shows the following changes:—

Public Deposits at Head Office	Dec.	Rs.	10,44,793
" " Branches	"	"	3,95,034
Other Deposits	Inc.	"	9,33,013
Government Securities	Dec.	"	48,570
Loans "	Inc.	"	2,46,481
Bills Discounted	"	"	4,55,405
Cash with other Banks	Dec.	"	1,31,180
Cash and Currency Notes	"	"	4,12,716

Very little movement in any direction during the past week is disclosed by the Statement of Affairs of the Presidency Bank, issued this afternoon, which shows a decrease in the Cash Balance of 4⅛ lakhs, making the figures 361⅛ lakhs. As might have been expected, a portion of the previous week's heavy withdrawals from Private Deposits found their way back to the coffers of the Bank; and notwithstanding an increase in Loans and Bills Discounted rather greater, in the aggregate, than occurred in the week preceding, a net falling off in the trade demand to the extent of nearly three lakhs would have caused some addition to the Cash Balance, but for a material decrease in Government Deposits. With the *Diwali* holidays now near at hand the demand for Money does not seem likely to increase; but thereafter the coming Cotton Crop will be beginning to require financial attention, and some expansion of monetary requirements may well be looked for in that direction.

COTTON.—Business in this staple has again been upon a small scale to-day; but the tone of the market has been steady, and a rupee of the decline in contract prices for the new crop, which took place on Saturday, has been recovered. Exporters have bought 600 bales of old Nugger, at Rs. 173; 300 Bhagalkote, at Rs. 171; 500 Chalisgaum, at Rs. 175; and 150 Dhulia, at Rs. 170; and they have contracted for 400 Julgaum, of the new crop, for January delivery, at Rs. 185; while the Mills only took from stock 150 Dharwars, at Rs. 176; 100 Bhownugger, at Rs. 176; and 50 Julgaum, at Rs. 175, per candy.

"Bright, no sign of rain" was the tenor of the telegrams received this morning from the Cotton-growing districts; and as no further rain had fallen over any portion of the Cotton area since the middle of last week, crop prospects had continued to improve. In the Bengal circle, the plants were showing bolls at Agra, which were rapidly ripening at Beawar, where, however, the dewfall was insufficient; while, at Cawnpore, the crop was ready for picking. At Nagpore, in the Oomra circle, the Cotton crop was excellent, according to to-day's reports; at Khangaum, and Barsee, in the same circle, the plants were ready for picking in parts; at Dhulia, picking had partially begun; and at Julgaum the bolls on the plants were rapidly ripening. The outturn of the crop in the Dhulia district is estimated at 75 per cent. In Broach the plants were flourishing in favourable weather; as they also were at Wudwan, parts of the Dholleera district, and at Bhownugger, in the Dholleca circle, the crop looking healthy at Wudwan.

WHEAT has been taken for export to only a moderate extent to-day; but the tone of the market has been steady, and prices are all unchanged.

SEEDS, from firm, have become only steady, and the business passing from being large has decreased to a small compass, while both *Linseed* and *Rapeseed* have declined one anna per cwt., our quotations this evening being as follows:—

Linseed	Rs.	7-15-0 to Rs. 8-1-6	per cwt.
Rapeseed Yellow Guzerat	"	7-7-0 to " 7-8-0	"
" " Cawnpore	"	7-0-0 to " 7-3-0	"
" Red "	"	6-8-0 to " 6-9-6	"

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Saturday were as follows:—

Cotton	223	bales.
Wheat	17,851	cwts.
Linseed	4,381	"
Rapeseed	10,876	"
Gingelly	1,585	"
Poppyseed	1,310	"
Castorseed	1,267	"
Rice	2,454	"

FREIGHTS are quiet, with very little demand for room for prompt shipment. For forward engagements the market is steady. Business has been done for November shipment to Antwerp and Dunkirk, at 15s. per ton.

EXCHANGE opened this morning with a quiet feeling, at 1s. 2 23-32d. for Bank Telegraphic, and 1s. 2⅞d. for Demand, and remained thereat throughout the day, with, however, little or no enquiry for remittance in any position, though 1-32 to 1-16d. higher might have been obtained for the new year. For Credits, the opening rates were 1s. 2⅝d. for October delivery; 1s. 2 29-32d. for November; and 1s. 2 15-16d. for December, for three months' sight Bills, at which several rates we have heard for fair amount being placed; the feeling at the close having been somewhat firmer, as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 2⅞d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 2 23-32d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 2 13-16d.	"
Credits do.	1s. 2 29-32d.	"
Francs do.	1·56⅞	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER opened with a firm feeling, and early business was booked in Fours, for the Account at 106; but as the day advanced, the tone became weaker, and 106⅛ was quoted for cash, and 105 15-16 for the next settlement. At closing, however, a firmer feeling prevailed again, and the market left off 1-16 per cent. better for Fours; 102, nominal, being still quoted for 4½ per Cents.

SHARES.—There has again been a little movement in prices of Cotton Mill Scrip in a few cases, at our revised quotations; but otherwise the market is very quiet, and unchanged. Bank of Bombay shares have advanced to-day Rs. 2½ per share, to Rs. 1,037½.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.
Bombay, 9th October, 1892.
Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·834
Temperature of the Air	82·9
Wet Bulb Thermometer	78·3
Dew Point	76·7
Relative Humidity of Air	0·820
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)	0·4
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	86·9
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	77·3
General Directions of Wind	NNW, N, ENE, WNW, NW, NNW, N.
Movements of Wind in 24 hours	211
Fall of Rain	0·00
Total fall during month	0·59
" year	93·15
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 10th Oct.	0·00

* From midnight to midnight.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

OCTOBER 10.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon-St. Vincent, perfect.

At present telegrams in code language cannot be accepted for Biagowestobensic and Possiet.

Telegrams for Salvador except Libertad can be accepted only at sender's risk.

Secret language in telegrams for Kotonou is temporarily prohibited.

Mauritius mail closes at Aden at or about noon on Wednesday, the 12th instant.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours, ending at 8 p.m. of the 10th October, 1892.

(Difference in longitude allowed for)

Via.	Latest Date. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	8	7	40 p.m.	23	15
Teheran	10	1	19 p.m.	..	30
Suez	10	2	45 a.m.	...	14

Time occupied in the transmission of Messages to Bombay during the 24 hours, ending 8 p.m. on 10th October, 1892.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum. H.	M.
From Calcutta	1	11	..	1
" Kurrachee	...	20	...	1
" Madras	...	41	...	1

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BISHOP—October 2, at Almora, the wife of Lieut-Colonel E B Bishop, 1-3rd Gurkhas, of a daughter.
FENTON—October 1, at Simla, the wife of M W Fenton, B C S, of a daughter.
RIND—October 1, at Saugor, the wife of L A W Rind, Forest Department, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

PIGOT—FRIZELLE—October 3, at Christ Church, Simla, by the Rev G E Nicolls, James Louis, fourth son of D R Pigot, Esq, of Churchtown House, Co Dublin, to Isabel, elder daughter of J Frizelle, Esq.

DEATHS.

BAND—Octob er 3, at Spence's Hotel, Calcutta, suddenly, of pneumonia, Alexander Charles Band, aged 40.
BULLER—October 3, at Simla, Colonel Henry Montague Buller, Central India Horse, aged 51 years.
KAVANAGH—October 4, at Mussoorie, Agnes Alice, after a long and painful illness, widow of Thomas Henry Kavanagh, V C.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1892.

IN the chapter devoted to the Indian trade with foreign countries of Mr. O'Conor's Review of the year 1891-92, the variations in the volume of trade with the different Continents, as well as with the various States, are remarkable. The trade with Europe considerably exceeds in volume that of all the rest of the world put together, but the rate of increase is but little over one per cent., while with Asia it is more than two per cent., and with Africa over twenty-eight per cent. The European trade exceeds eleven crores and a half, that with Asia, rather less than four crores, Africa and its islands nearly one crore and a quarter. The trade with America is less than half of that with Africa, amounting to some sixty-four lakhs,—a slight decrease on the trade of the previous years. As the staple of the trade with America is petroleum, the cheaper and more abundant supply of mineral oil from Batoum may be expected to put an end to the Indian trade with America altogether, until such time as the repeal of the M'Kinley Act may permit of the re-opening of trade relations for the interchange of other products. The trade with African countries does not really bulk so large as appears in the returns; the rice and wheat cleared from India for Port Said awaits at that port orders for a European market; the grain is not intended for Egyptian consumption. The review refers to an increasing import of Egyptian cotton for experimental working in Bombay mills. This trade would have attained larger dimensions if the freights for cotton from Alexandria to Bombay were not practically prohibitive. The rate per ton last year was eighteen rupees, while Egyptian cotton purchased at Liverpool could have been brought from that port all the way to Bombay for nine shillings a ton. We understand that steps have been taken to effect an improvement in this state of things, and it is quite possible that Egyptian cotton will be before long imported on a considerable scale for the outturn of the finer counts of yarn in this city. Cotton of good staple grown in Asia Minor has been obtained—as yet in small quantities—from Smyrna via Trieste. The British East Africa Company would do well to ascertain by experiment whether the long-stapled Egyptian cotton will grow in the territories which it is their mission to open up. Without some such impulse the African trade, with India at all events, is not likely to increase, but rather the contrary. With Egypt, outside the consignments to Port Said for orders, the trade at present consists only in the export of some indigo, jute, gunny-bags, and oil-seeds for consumption in that country and the Levant. The imports from Egypt are trifling, consisting of wearing apparel, cigarettes, and raw silk.

The bulk of the Indo-African trade was with Mauritius and the island of Zanzibar, the latter island until two years ago was the emporium of the trade with the African coast, but as was pointed out at the time, the cession of the five principal continental ports nearest to Zanzibar to Germany, has destroyed the importance of that island as an emporium. The Germans send their goods to the five ports direct, and have acted upon the declaration—made so ostentatiously on the morrow of the cession—that for German East Africa, Zanzibar and its port has ceased to exist. The Indian trade with Zanzibar last year greatly declined, as was inevitable; the cloves and ivory—the staples of the trade—which used to be brought to Bombay for reshipment, are now shipped direct to Europe. The Zanzibar clove trade will probably disappear altogether, the Arab planters finding the cultivation of the clove unprofitable since the prohibition of slavery has deprived them of the labour by which the culture was carried on. Mr. O'Conor does not mention these details, but he states, what is unfortunately too true, that the Zanzibar trade, both export and import, which passes through Bombay can hardly be expected to increase. We can only hope that his anticipation will be realised that Bombay will find an improving market in East Africa for cotton and other Indian goods as the country is opened out. The Mauritius takes from India the food-grains and other provisions, and the cotton cloth required for the Indian coolie population of the island, and also the gunnybags for the packing of sugar for export. In return India receives a considerable quantity of sugar. Mauritius sugar has, however, found a formidable competitor in German beet-sugar from Hamburg. This competition was largely stimulated last year by the importation of cargoes of German sugar by Messrs. Beyts, Craig and Co., which were disposed of at less than cost price. The discouraging effect of this unfair competition may be conceived, and before it could be recovered from the frightful hurricane which devastated half the plantations of the island gave a shock to the trade from which it will, it is to be feared, take some time to recover. With continental Africa, apart from Egypt, there is no considerable trade. Abyssinia takes jowari and bajra, and for the last three years this trade has been increasing. To Mozambique Bombay sends impartially the cotton goods of her own mills and those of Manchester. Rice is also exported. The only import in return is ivory. Cape Colony receives from India rice, gunny-bags, and teak, the trade is increasing. Natal takes the same class of goods, and for the Indian coolies who are employed in that colony, the oils and provisions required for their use.

The Indian trade with other Asiatic countries, as we have said, shows a larger rateable increase than that with Europe. Taking the nearest port from Bombay, Aden, the imports of salt, and ivory and the exports of Bombay and Manchester goods have both shown a decrease. The decrease in the imports of Aden salt, manufactured by an Italian company, is probably to be attributed to the great increase in the importation of German salt, which went up at a bound from sixty thousand tons in 1890-91 to one hundred and three thousand tons last year. This may well account for the decrease in the imports of Aden salt, from thirty-seven thousand to thirty-four thousand tons. The imports from Arabia showed an increase, but there was a falling off in exports of food-grains to that country owing to the high prices prevailing in India consequent on the demand in the European market. The trade with Ceylon amounted to thirty-six lakhs, showing an increase of about two lakhs on that of the previous year. The chief imports from the Island of Palms, are the cocoanut and the betel-nut, which it might be supposed India would be able to produce in abundance on her own soil. The amount of coffee imported was inconsiderable, scarcely exceeding twelve thousand rupees in value. Of Ceylon tea over forty thousand rupees worth was imported to this tea-growing country, Some of it, however, was for re-exportation to England from Bombay for the delectation of retired Anglo-Indians at Home. It is, perhaps, still more strange that Ceylon which ought to be one of the greatest rice-producing countries in the world, imports rice from India in large and increasing quantities. Not content with importing Indian coolies to work her plantations, Ceylon sends for Indian rice to feed them, and also for chillies, sugar, oilcake, and cotton goods. The largest part of the imports from China is in copper and raw and manufactured silk. The total value of the imports amounted to twenty-nine lakhs, showing an increase as compared with the previous year. The exports fell from one hundred and forty-three lakhs to one hundred and thirty-seven, chiefly on account of the depression in the market for Bombay yarns, and the decline in their value. As we know, the Chinese market for cotton goods has since greatly improved. The quantity of opium available for export was somewhat smaller than in previous years, but the greatly enhanced rates obtained more than made up for the deficiency in quantity. Japan, which in 1888-89 took over twenty-three thousand pounds of Bombay cotton yarn, last year took less than seven millions. The Japanese mills make their own yarn, and import the raw cotton from Bombay. The raw cotton exported to Japan has increased from one hundred and twenty-five hundredweights in 1887-88, to more than four hundred thousand hundredweights last year. It is the opinion of Bombay experts that this manifestation of Japanese energy will not have enduring results. The difficulty of selecting suitable cotton on the Bombay Cotton Green, where the purchaser is free to pick and choose and reject what is unsuitable, is magnified tenfold when the choice is made from Japan. When delivery is taken, there is practically no possibility of rejecting what is unsuitable. Besides, as Mr. O'Conor puts it, there are financial difficulties, aggravated by earthquakes, which render the success of the experiment somewhat doubtful, and he regards the revival of exports of yarn to Japan as probable. Java during the year sent to India a considerable quantity of sugar for consumption in this country, and of tea for re-export to the Persian Gulf in competition with Indian and Chinese tea. For the first time during the last five years rice was exported from India to Java. Persia has taken more than double the quantity of Indian tea consumed in the previous year. The amount of foreign tea supplied to the Persian market is, however, still in excess of that supplied from India. It is, therefore, manifest that there is room for a considerable development of the Indian trade. Mr. O'Conor often called attention to the Persian market—lying so conveniently to our hand—and expressed surprise that it was so long neglected. Now that the advantage has been seen he hopes that the market will be firmly held, and the trade largely developed. The trade with the Straits Settlements, amounting to seventy-six lakhs, showed a falling off in exports, chiefly in rice. There was a large importation of coffee from Asiatic Turkey and a considerable quantity of wheat and other grains with dates and ghee were brought to India, tempted by the high prices. Still when all is said the bulk of the Indian trade is with the European customer and not with the Asiatic.

PRESIDENT HARRISON'S instructions to the American delegates to the Monetary Conference which will meet at Brussels next month give some indication of a desire to negotiate with a view to arrive at a *modus vivendi*. They direct them to try to obtain the best terms possible for an international ratio between gold and silver. It is better that the delegates should go to the Conference prepared to give and take, for some freedom of action gives a better chance of a compromise, while a more peremptory attitude might render difficult or impossible. A success scored in this direction might sensibly influence President Harrison's chances of a renewal of his term of office. A few months since he was the popular candidate; he had distanced Mr. Blaine in the competition for the Republican nomination; and to Mr. Cleveland the democratic candidature seemed to be a forlorn hope. "Now the betting is even," Mr. Cleveland's prospects having suddenly brightened for causes which can only be described as various. Amongst them can scarcely be included a more liberal policy in respect to Free Trade. He is in favour of such protection as arises from the necessity of raising of revenue for public purposes—"incidental protection," as it is euphemistically called. General Harrison has the courage of his convictions, and holding protection to be a good thing in itself, or, at all events, to be good for the country, encouraging American manufacturer at the cost of the American consumer, he favours a high tariff. What is to be done with the surplus revenue thus raised is a matter of quite secondary consideration; money can always be wasted. Several millions can be given to the old soldiers—very old soldiers, some of them—the surviving heroes of the Civil War. Seventy millions sterling can be laid out on a fleet, clad in nickel-steel regardless of cost, to protect the American coast, which no Naval Power in the world would dream of attacking. The flooding of the treasury with untold millions, which cannot be squandered fast enough, seems to Mr. Cleveland to be demoralising, and therefore he is in favour of a moderate amount of protection, applying chiefly to those products of American industry which could not hold their own against foreign imports. The only difference between the rival candidates discernible to foreign observers is that while the one would maintain the McKinley Act in all its rigour, the other would modify it and give some relief to the American consumer, but as little as possible to the foreign importer.

UNTIL a year ago native Indian merchants had a practical monopoly of the trade of the Seychelles Islands, and the number of merchants was perhaps more than could expect to find lucrative employment. Unfortunately for them, while they imported stocks largely in excess of what they could dispose of, the Chinaman, who had for sometime threatened to become an important factor in competition, saw his opportunity, and came in with almost the same produce, which he was able to supply at a cheaper rate than his Indian opponent. Now, it is reported the Chinese are gradually getting the trade of the islands into their own hands. They are said to work steadily and avoid rash speculations—qualities which are of primary value in business. Moreover they import their own goods, and have a vessel of their own in which they bring them out. Thus the Indian traders are at a disadvantage, which is day by day making itself more seriously felt. One Indian importer who had formerly done an extensive business found it necessary to withdraw from the Seychelles altogether. This step, entailing the closing of accounts with his customers, carried with it the dissolution of several Indian firms, the institution of a series of law-suits, depreciation of stock-in-trade, and consequent diminution of imports. How far the Indian traders have themselves to blame for this altered condition of things may best be judged from the statement of exports and imports, which shows that excessive importations of 1890 resulted in a reduction of over seven per cent. in the following year.

THE reports on the administration of civil justice in Burma show that there is less disposition on the part of litigants to delay than is common in Bengal and Bombay, and that the greater simplicity of cases favours their more rapid decision. This may not be complimentary to us, but the Judicial Commissioner asserts that many applications which are returned as wholly infructuous, have served to obtain money out of Court, and that, as a matter of fact, suitors get satisfaction with less difficulty in Burma than elsewhere. Such would appear to be the case, if we may judge from the increasing number of causes brought before the Courts for decision. It at least shows that the administration of justice in Burma has inspired confidence in the people. With increased original cases the appeals from the subordinate courts are fewer. At the same time the percentage of total costs to the percentage of suits fell from ten and a-half to nine and three-quarters, yet the receipts exceeded the charges except in a few districts. Mr. Fulton succeeded Mr. Ward as Judicial Commissioner in Lower Burma in May last year, but he succeeded in his short period of office in effecting many improvements; and a satisfactory tribute to the ability with which he discharged his duties is paid by the Chief Commissioner, who writes that: "The province is indebted to Mr. Fulton for his careful supervision of the Department of civil justice." As to the cut and dried tables and figures with which the report abounds the Chief Commissioner observes that he is pleased to believe that the facts are better than the returns.

MR. THOMAS WOOLNER, R.A., whose death was announced yesterday, during a life of unusual activity, did work for all parts of the British Empire. Not only are the products of his chisel known in England, where one of his first great works "William III.," adorns Westminster palace, and the Universities as well as St. Paul's Cathedral have monuments of his skill; but in Australia and New Zealand they are also known. For Calcutta he chiselled the statue of Lord Lawrence; for Bombay that of Sir Bartle Frere. Many of the most prominent Englishmen whose counterfeit presentment has been wrought in marble within latter days have been the work of Mr. Woolner.

REFERRING to Mr. Digby's retirement from the National Congress, our London correspondent writes:—Some time ago Mr. Digby expressed his willingness to perform the duties of secretary without pay. His approaching visit to India has led to the new arrangements taking effect three months earlier than was originally intended. His offer to become honorary secretary

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE FRENCH IN TONQUIN AND THE BLACK FLAGS.

PARIS, Oct. 9.

The French Press, in discussing the state of affairs in Tonquin, is resentful at the constant and severe attacks that are made on the French outposts there, and urge the Government to lodge a complaint at Pekin on the subject, because the attacks, it is asserted, are instigated by the mandarins

FRANCE AND DAHOMEY.

Advices from the West Coast of Africa state that the Dahomeyans attacked a French reconnaissance on the 6th inst., which was repulsed with heavy loss. The French lost seven killed and twenty wounded.

THE PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN.

NEW YORK, Oct. 9.

The Presidential Campaign is being actively carried on, and the betting which was hitherto in favour of Mr. Harrison is now level, owing to various symptoms in favour of Mr. Cleveland having manifested themselves.

RUSSIA AND THE PAMIRS.

St. PETERSBURG, Oct. 9.

The Russian journal, the *Herold*, hints that Colonel Yanoff left his troops in winter bivouac with a view to protect the natives of the Pamirs from insults arising from interference on the part of the Afghans and the Chinese.

THE COMING MONETARY CONFERENCE.

According to the *Times*, the general purport of President Harrison's instructions to the American delegates to the Monetary Conference is that they should try to obtain the best terms possible for the ratio between gold and silver.

ANNIVERSARY OF MR. PARNELL'S DEATH.

LONDON, Oct. 10.

A procession of enormous dimensions marched yesterday to Mr. Parnell's tomb at Glasnevin, Dublin. Innumerable wreaths were deposited on the tomb, and everyone wore a sprig of ivy, the Parnellite emblem.

THE CHOLERA.

Latest advices regarding the cholera state that it has appeared at Marseilles, and is spreading in Hungary.

AFFAIRS IN UGANDA.

LONDON, Oct. 10.

Mr. Gerald Portal, in a letter from Zanzibar to friends at home, states that it is the unanimous opinion at Uganda that the withdrawal of the British officers there would be a certain signal for a general massacre of the Christians, the most terrible seen for centuries.

THE STEAMER CLAN MONRO.

The steamer Clan Monro, which put into Waterford disabled, has proceeded on her voyage, having repaired damages.

END OF THE CIVIL WAR IN CHITRAL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Sept. 10.

Sardar Nizam-ul-Mulk has come in to Gilgit. On Afzal-ul-Mulk's forces advancing Nizam-ul-Mulk's men refused to fight, and he accordingly took refuge with the British authorities.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 10.

The civil war in Chitral has come to a termination. Afzul-ul-Mulk, having collected his followers, marched upon Yasin by two routes—one to the north leading to the Tui Pass, and the other southwards over the Shandur Pass, which placed him upon the Gilgit-Chitral Road. His brother, the Nizam-ul-Mulk, finding himself thus threatened, took to flight. He reached Gilgit safely, where he now remains a refugee. The success of Afzul, whose power will now be firmly established as Mehtar, will in all probability cause the tribesmen of Darel and Tangir, who also were collecting, and his brother to break up their gathering.

THE CHOLERA IN KABUL.

Cholera is reported as still lingering in Kabul; but the cases now are few, and likely to cease altogether, as the cold weather has set in early.

MAJOR DANIELL.

The services of Major Daniell, Corps of Guides, is placed at the disposal of the Foreign Department for employment as Second-in-Command of the troops at Gilgit.

THE BRIDGE OVER THE GOMAL RIVER.

The temporary bridge, to be thrown across the Gomal River to Kajuri Kach, will cost about Rs. 15,000. This will enable the force there to be in touch with the country, north of the river.

THE KURRAM VALLEY FORCE.

Lieutenant Nicholls, 2nd Punjab Infantry, has been appointed Brigade Major to the force proceeding up the Kurram Valley, in place of Captain Pollock, 3rd Sikh Infantry, whose services cannot be spared.

THE ATTEMPTED MURDER OF CAPTAIN KEARY.

The men to be tried for the attempted murder of Captain Keary are sepoy Dhanna Singh and sepoy Soda Singh, both of the 6th Burma Battalion. The court-martial assembles at Mandalay this week.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, Oct. 8.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Taroba left here this morning.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 8.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Drummond left here for Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta, this afternoon.

SUEZ, Oct. 8.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macpherson left here for Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta this morning.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Rewa, outward bound for Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here this morning.

COLOMBO, Oct. 9.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Surat arrived here yesterday evening.

HONGKONG, Oct. 10.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Ravenna arrived here this morning.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Oct. 8.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats firm.

Good Dhollera	3 9-16d.

The Manchester Market has been firm.

2½ per cent. Consols	97¼
3 per cent. Reutes	99¼
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	107⅜
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	64⅜
Bar Silver	38½.

SPORT AND ATHLETICS.

(FROM OUR SPORTING CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Sept. 23.

SANDOW'S FONDNESS FOR FOOTBALL.

'Tis but a short time ago that Sandow was regarded as a modern Hercules—and as a strong man of irreproachable methods and conduct. He gained both the respect and esteem of most Englishmen who are muscle worshippers. Sandow, who is a German, is a great lover or the art of wrestling and the companion sport of purely professional boxing, but at the present juncture, when the prize pugilist and all his works and vanities loom so large on the horizon, it may to some be grateful and comforting to know that a powerful fellow with muscles of whipcord and steel has an intense dislike for professional fighting, which he considers a brutal game. We may not all agree with Sandow, but as an athlete we are bound to have regard for his opinion. Sandow's special predilection is football—the king of winter pastimes, in which men meet men in honest rivalry. Sandow during one of his provincial tours in Lancashire, witnessed a football match which pleased him more than any other athletic display that he ever saw. His own words in describing the contest were :—"But of all English games let me say I like football the best. It is magnificent, not only as muscular exercise, but it involves at every turn mental strength, coolness, quickness and judgment. The men, too, were themselves so bold, swift, skilful and cool," I quietly but firmly beg to commend the observations of Sandow to those people who talk about football merely as kicking about an inflated bladder. As I said last week, I regard football as one of our noblest sports—a sport which has been evolved out of very rough and crude materials.

MR. GUNN ON THE SCIENCE OF FOOTBALL.

I have met educated men, who love to watch, a horse-race, assist at a cricket match, or hold their distracted globe over chess—which is much more of an abstruse study than restful recreation—declare that football was unscientific rubbish, and that none but maniacs went to see such rot. Another will tell you that football is played by fools, the wise preferring to be the spectators. These criticisms hardly coincide. Let me supplement these divers displays of ignornace and spleen by actual experience. Must such men as Lord Kinnaird, Major Marindin, Mr. J. C. Clegg, Mr. J. A. Dixon, A. and E. Littleton, C. W. Alcock, and hundreds of thousands of others whose names will occur to devotees in every locality be accounted brutal in the first place, and secondly be regarded as lovers of that which is a national fatuity and a burlesque of real sport. I have known the most gentle-souled, pure-minded ministers of the gospel keenly enjoy football. I was once talking to William Gunn, who has played with great distinction for his country, both at cricket and football. Knowing him intimately I took the opportunity of asking him which he considered required the more science from an expert player—cricket or football? His answer without hesitation was to the effect that there was very little difference. Football, for a man to really play the game properly, made the greatest demands upon him both physically, and mentally. This is the opinion of one who probably played the most perfect and wonderful innings, ever seen, namely, his 228 against the Australians, and who in 1884 simply electrified the spectators by his skill and courage in the International football match between England and Scotland at Glasgow. Surely the prejudiced cannot disregard all testimony of this weight. It anyone reads these lines and is still unconvinced let him for the nonce pocket his opinion and go to a match.

FOOTBALL AS AN INCENTIVE TO DRINKING AND GAMBLING.

My remarks have hitherto been confined to the game itself. Now there are others who taking high moral grounds, systematically rail against the drinking and betting that they say is the outcome of fcotball. Now a Blackburn publican, and they know something about football and drinking in the borough of Blackburn, is credited with the trite observation :—"I tell tha footba's done moor harm tu't public-heawse proputty than aw'th blue ribbons as as ever cum eawt o' a loom." The remark may be apocryphal, but for all that I believe there's a great deal of common-sense in it. I have heard the same tale from theatrical managers who have cursed the popularity of the game. If the thousands of workers who dote on football buy season tickets, regularly attend matches on their own ground and occasionally away from home, expend money on football newspapers and publications, to say nothing of the 'bus, tram, train fares, occasional reunions, and a hundred other ways by which the workingman can spend his money, it surely stands to reason that his resources must be less for other amusements. I calculate that there are at least a few million men in England, Scotland, Wales, and Ireland interested in football one day a week. Each match occupies on an average two hours to the spectators. A vast majority of these ordinary mortals might possibly have spent either the whole of the two hours or some portion of it in a public-house. How then can football *per se* tend to multiply the drinking habits of the country? The game has no greater tendency in this direction than scores of other sports and pastimes which are accounted innocent. Honestly, I have no belief in the wholesale charge of betting which football is said to induce and foster. I speak from 18 years' experience of the game, and I can fearlessly declare that I have witnessed less gambling on football than *any* pastime I know anything about at all.

ADVICE TO FOOTBALL PLAYERS.

Before closing these discursive and general observations upon this popular game, let me go so far as to give a little wholesome advice both to players and would-be players. The following recommendations are from a leading medical man in his own town, and one who is a football enthusiast. He declares that no man who has a weak spot either in his lungs or heart, or who can trace consumption or rheumatism on his mother's side, should play football. At the beginning of each season players should pursue slight training for a month. Walk six or seven miles daily at a fairly good pace; indulge in a few sprints, and kick the ball occasionally, not everlastingly. Always air and warm a football costume the night before playing. It is a common practice for men to leave their flannels and jersey in a hand-bag from one match to another. Dinner should always be taken at least two hours before playing, and should be a light and frugal meal. Indeed, always play football on the vacuum principle. Nature may abhor a vacuum, but the emptier a player is the better, consistent with the maintenance of strength. Every part of a footballer's outfit should be made of wool or flannel—although the former is entitled to preference. If a man or a youth be in good health he needs no clothes but shirts, pants, socks, and boots. Vests ought to be discarded, and the neck of the shirt should be open and unbuttoned, although exception in this case may be made in favour of the goalkeeper. If delicate people will run the gauntlet of the football field they should don an undervest. During the game the ordinary clothes should be kept in a warm, dry place. It is much wiser to walk about during the interval than to lay down on the field. After every match a man should have a warm sponge-down, a rub-down, and dress at leisure, every particle of football costume being removed. There is no greater mistake than to drive away from a playing-ground without a change. Boys and men who are somewhat crippled in their opportunities should *walk* home and have a bath. All players connected with good clubs should insist on a breakfast cup full of tea or of Liebig's extract of beef as soon as matches are over. In fact, a sponge, a rough towel, and a little pot of Liebig should form part of the outfit of every player. Lastly, be careful of the insidious advances of strong drink. All other things being equal a team of teetotalers will beat a team of moderate drinkers. This is the practical experience of years codified, and my only excuse for dealing at such length with football topics is because I have been asked to do so, and my sole plea for penning an abbreviated medical treatise is that football is now so largely indulged in by young people of all grades of society.

"PUGS" AS "ACTORS."

From leather punching to head punching is not a startling transition, and the connection of the two subjects will please the opponents of football, who regard the game as the modern substitute for the prize ring. We have hardly got over the Corbett-Sullivan duel before the great "John L.," who is not so friendless, as he weepingly declared, has announced his intention of returning to the stage, and Corbett asserts that he cannot again think of entering the ring for 12 months, owing to theatrical engagements. The Queensberry actor and poser is, thank heaven, of mushroom growth, and as an actor I sincerely trust that his reign will be short-lived. John Lawrence Sullivan is to be a "star" in a new play called "Captain Harcourt," which has been written by a gentleman to suit the peculiar powers of the Boston braggadocio. Jem Corbett, the ex-bank clerk, is to be the melodramatic hero in "Gentleman Jack"—a title which suggests that the author's fistic education has stopped short, like his title, or surely he would have called his play "Gentleman Jackson." But then, may be, critical audiences would have demanded the enrolment of Peter Jackson in the cast. And then Mr. Rob Fitzsimmons, the Cornishman who has blossomed in to a Yankee pug, is to appear in another drama, and is to shoe a horse each evening in full view of the audience. This nearly rivals the race for the Grand National which is now being decided in the lime-light each festive evening in "The Prodigal Daughter," the new Drury Lane drama. If it is a base use of such a horse as Voluptuary—by a Derby winner, Cremorne—who won the Grand National in 1884 to make him an equine performer before the footlights, surely it is a much greater degradation of the Transatlantic stage when fistic fighters become its adornment and the manager's magnets. And yet, forsooth, this is occurring in that land, where Mrs. Kendal declares that audiences have such fine critical faculties and exquisitely artistic sensibilities. "Pugs" are all very well in their place, but surely that place is not the stage.

ARTHUR SHREWSBURY AGAIN.

The cricket season is over. Flannels now give place to stiffly-starched snowy shirts, and outdoor delights to whist, billiards, and other pastimes of the table and the house, of all of which I shall say much in due course. But now a little chat, a farewell chat, concerning cricket's manly toil, as Lord Byron called it. Despite the rain this summer, it has been a batsmen's year, and nine wielders of the willow have exceeded an aggregate of over 1,000 runs. Of these but three are professionals. Arthur Shrewsbury, with exactly an average of 42, not only heads the batsmen of the year, but proves that he is as clever as ever after 17 years' active service in England, Australia, America, and New Zealand. And it is not all skittles and beer. As Shrewsbury said on his return at the end of 1888, travelling in Australia and New Zealand was not all pleasure. Two or three days without a stretch in a slow creeping train, with bad sleeping accommodation and poor refreshments, or coasting in a small vessel, was not his idea of pleasure. No; his idea of pleasure is to score; and Shrewsbury without being a vain man, will be right glad to be premier batsman, especially as he is to have a benefit next year. The Australians are coming, ohi, ohi, and one of their games at Trent Bridge is for Shrewsbury. Next to runs there is only on thing one earth that Arthur Shrewsbury really longs for and loves—and that is money. Well, he has been unfortunate, and I wish him luck.

TWO DISTINGUISHED YOUNG BATSMEN.

Mr. Patterson with an average of 39·30 for 13 completed innings, Stanley Scott with 39·03 for 26 innings, H. T. Hewett 35·17 for 40 innings, W. W. Read 34 for 32 innings, Lionel Palairet with 31·88 for 42 innings, A. E. Stoddart 31·17 for 45 innings, W. G. Grace, 31·05 for 34 innings, Gunn 30·27 for 37 innings, and Abel 27·70 for 48 innings, are the leading batsmen of the year after Shrewsbury. It is pleasant surely to find "W. G." and "W. W." returning to their pristine powers; to recognise that Stoddart and Gunn are maintaining their places as brilliant batsmen and dashing fielders; and that experienced and persevering players like Patterson and Scott are so very near realising their highest ambitions. Still the batsmen of the year are Hewett and Palairet, the young Somerset scorers. Hewett, who has the largest aggregate of the season, 1,407, is a vigorous left-handed gentleman who has a happy knack of rising superior to bowlers and grounds of all sorts and conditions. He is the demon hitter of England to-day, and no representative team would be complete without him. Strangely enough, he was a failure both at Harrow and Oxford, and although he began to play for Somerset in 1884, it is only during the past few seasons that his powers have properly ripened. A man of splendid presence, fine physique, and only 28—the West may yet produce another champion. Lionel Palairet is the soundest batsman that the Universities have turned out since C. T. Studd's days. Palairet was educated at Repton, near Derby.

PROMISCUOUS CRICKET CACKLE.

The only amateur bowler of the year in England who has proved himself really capable is S.M.J. Woods, of Somerset, who has captured 153 wickets for 16·83 runs. Even little Ferris, who was imported from New South Wales by W. G. Grace, has proved a comparative failure with 81 wickets for 23·18 runs apiece. The fact of the matter is that English amateurs possess no ambition to be bowlers, but in Australia, where they have no professionals, no ground bowlers, all cricketers have to bowl to one another. The best professional bowlers of the year are Lockwood 151 wickets for 13·60 runs apiece, Mold 120 for 13·63, Briggs 124 for 13·74, Attewell 144 for 14·01, Lohmann 151 for 15·33, and J. T. Hearne 163 for 15·39. Lockwood is undoubtedly one of the best men—in fact the best man that Notts has produced since Gunn's advent; and then he is allowed to go to Surrey. The rumour is revived that Lockwood intends to transfer his services to Notts, but although he lives by the Trent in the winter and is possessed of some property in the lace-town I hardly credit the rumour, for in my opinion Lockwood was not encouraged by Notts when in his teens, at a time when everybody in the town except the cricket executive recognised that there was cricket in him. Young Hearne has proved the most destructive man of the season, and the opinion of Bob Thoms, the umpire, has been justified over and over again. I see that eleven members of the Hearne family intend to play fifteen of Ealing and district. The Hearnes, who originally came from Bucks, will include Alec, G.G., J.T., and W. There used to be eleven Dafts and eleven Christophersons. They played matches, too. One of the Hearne's—Frank Hearne—is now out cricketing in South Africa, where, by the way, luckless Billy Bates, of Yorkshire renown, is proceeding. Mr. A. N. Hornby, "Monkey" Hornby, is at length retiring from cricket. Lancashire never had a finer player or a keener sportsman. And so poor Billy McIntyre, one of three bowlers born in the village of Eastwood, near Nottingham, has joined his other brothers in that land from which there is no return. Michael McIntyre played for Notts early in the "sixties," Martin from 1868 to 1877, and William from 1869 to 1871. William then qualified for Lancashire, and from 1872 to 1881 did yeoman service with the ball for his adopted shire who treated him most liberally. Both William and Martin were very fast and dangerous bowlers and spirited scorers. William who, like Midwinter, passed away in an asylum, has outlived his brother Martin by more than seven years, but when we look around at some other cricketers we only grieve for what might have been, and feel sorry that men should waste opportunities.

A POINT FOR CRICKETERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Will you kindly insert the following knotty point for the opinion of cricketers, especially secretaries of clubs. I was playing in a local match at Baroda on the 8th of this month and struck at a ball which grazed my thumb and passed the wicket; on the stroke, my hat fell off, and rolled backwards from my right heel into the wicket, the ball having already reached the hands of the backstop; I was given out. I take it that the spirit of the rule concerning any part of the body or apparel, on *the stroke*, striking the cricket does not apply to this case, the rules were not framed for panamas, sola topees, puggries, and other tropical head-gears; moreover as an enlightened cricketer observed at the time "I don't think you were out, for if a ball in passing the wicket were to knock off the rubber of the glove, the detached piece having disturbed the bails, you could scarcely be given "out."—Yours, &c.,

KIRIKIT.

THE election to the Portuguese Chamber will take place on Oct. 23. Deputies will in future receive no pecuniary indemnity from the Treasury, but in the event of their lacking means they are to receive a subvention from the municipal authorities of the districts they represent in Parliament.

THE construction of the Siberian Railway is being pushed forward with considerable activity, and the hope is entertained that the stretch between Zlaboust and Tcheliabinsk will be open for traffic in December next. The sleepers and rails are being laid down on that section of the line situated along the Ussure river, in the extreme east of Siberia.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA RUGBY FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT.

THE first round of the Bombay Gymkhana Rugby Football Tournament was played off yesterday evening on the Cooper age before a large gathering, who filled the reserved enclosures, along the western boundary and thickly lined the ropes. The match was between the King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry from Colaba and the Bombay Rangers, a recent organisation. Though perhaps the soldiers showed a fancy for the association game during the season, they displayed splendid form in the Rugby contest yesterday evening. Muscular and endowed with superior weight, they had a distinct advantage over their lighter opponents, who nevertheless proved themselves worthy of their steel, and fought gamely in defence of their standard. From their youthful appearance it was anticipated their resistance could not cope against such formidable opponents. But the dogged persistency with which they struggled in the push of the scrimmages manifested their pluck and determination to turn the tide of battle. There is no questioning the fact that their constant practices on the Cooperage has marvellously raised their standard of excellence. But the odds against them were tremendous, added to which was a propensity to rough play on behalf of the soldiers. The predominant feature of the Rangers' play was the splendid running of Tom Reed and Greahy who were repeatedly applauded for their fine runs. But the style of playing of the Colaba men who "tackled" and "passed" in both periods was exceptionally superior to the less combined play. Ever ready to make a pass they invariably eluded the forward scouts of the Rangers, and as soon as the ball was "held" worked their way into the camp of the latter by "carrying the scrimmages." One distressing feature of the game was an accident to Lieut. de Wilton, who had a rib broken in one of the scrimmages, and was conveyed to the Station Hospital at Colaba. Winning the spin of the coin the Rangers selected the Band-stand goal. The soldiers defended the Cooperage end, and kicked the ball into play. A tough scrimmage gathered on the far side, in which the heavy weight of the garrison men told. Lund picked up the ball and passed it to Greahy, who came across with a fine run, but was pushed out. Kelly threw it in and White caught it, and delivered it to Reed who essayed a run across, but was collared. The leather was again put into touch, and when thrown back another scrimmage was formed. Reed was again successful in getting the ball, and made another fine run, which he wound up by making a pass to Fischer. Noble ran back and rushed towards the Rangers' posts but dropped the ball. Waller muffed an easy chance for averting danger, of which his opponents were not slow to avail themselves. But the Rangers' backs stuck to them manfully, and opposed them desperately. The superior stamina worked them back foot by foot into their own ground. The *melee* eventually ended in Stevens getting the leather and carrying it on. He was followed by Reed, a player of good speed, who forced him to fall on the ball and stopped his progress. Fifteen minutes after the commencement the soldiers secured a touch down. The shot at goal was from a difficult angle, and was opposed by the wind which caused the shot by Stevens to fall short. Reed and Greahy were again conspicuous with their runs. The latter was forced over the line. Fischer caught the throw in and ran across for which he was applauded. A pass from Reed to Fischer was stopped by Elwood. This piece of play laid the field open for the Colaba forwards who spoilt the chance by hasty play. A few minutes before half-time Reed obtained a splendid run over half the length of the ground, and skilfully eluding the Colaba three-quarter backs secured a try amidst rounds of applause. On resuming hostilities the sides changed ends, and the Rangers showed decidedly better form. But their heavier opponents were not to be daunted and bore down every opposition with a persistency and determination, which eventually resulted in their getting another try, which was neatly converted into a goal. A vociferous cheer was sent up when the soldiers kicked the ball a few minutes later over the cross-bar of the Ranger's goal with a vigorous punt, which was not given as a goal. The game was desperately fought out and terminated in a victory for the Colaba men, who won the game by one goal and a try to a try.

The following are the teams :—

RANGERS.		K. O. Y. L. I.
Mr J W Waller	goal	Pte Greenwood
Mr Reed	¼ backs.	Sergt Stevens
Mr Fischer		Pte Wynn
Mr Greahy		Pte Barratt
Mr Lund	¼ backs.	Pte Gallagher
Mr Kelly		Pte Spurr
Mr White	Forwards.	Pte Rotheray
Mr H Fido		Pte Corkerin
Mr J Fido		Lt DeWilton
Mr John Fido		Lt Harrison
Mr Bladwell		Lt Elwood
Mr Good		Pte Macnally
Mr Roberts		Pte Noble
Mr Sealy		Pte Fletcher
Mr A Smith		Pte Keene

MILITARY NEWS.

CAPTAINS G. N. MAYNE and F. Hemphill, Scottish Borderers, exchange Battalions.

COLONEL C. S. STEWARD, Madras Cavalry, succeeded to Colonel's allowance on the 4th October.

CAPTAIN C. G. H. SITWELL, Manchester Regiment, has been selected for employment with the Egyptian Army.

CAPTAIN S. E. BELLINGHAM is posted to the 2nd Battalion Middlesex Regiment, on vacating the Adjutancy of the Hyderabad Volunteers.

VETERINARY-CAPTAIN F. W. FORSDYKE embarks about the middle of November to replace Veterinary Captain Grainger on the Indian Establishment.

CAPTAIN G. J. N. LOGAN-HORNE, Bedfordshire Regiment, has been selected for the Adjutancy of the 3rd (Militia) Battalion, Bedfordshire Regiment.

MAJOR C. E. SAWYER, Assistant Adjutant General, Mhow District, has been transferred temporarily to the Poona District, and nominated chief of the District Staff, during the absence of Lieutenant-Colonel A. B. Stopford, R. A., on special duty with the Harbour Defence Committee.

THE Government of India have sanctioned the military appointment, during the forthcoming Gurkha recruiting season 1892-93, of two junior officers as assistants to Captain E Vansittart, District Recruiting Officer for Gurkhas, in accordance with the practice which has hitherto prevailed.

THE following postings have been ordered :—To 1st Battalion.—Lieutenant B. G. Price, Royal Fusiliers. To 2nd Battalion.—Lieutenants H. R. Perry, East Yorkshire Regiment; H. E. Foster, Middlesex Regiment; and S. J. de Kantzow, Derbyshire Regiment. To 3rd Battalion.—Lieutenant the Hon'ble H. Yarde-Buller, Rifle Brigade.

COLONEL R M Jennings, General List, Cavalry, Commandant, 6th Bengal Cavalry, completes 7 years' regimental command on the 20th November, and Colonel G. J. Skinner, D. S. O., Commandant, 3rd Bengal Infantry, completes 32 years' service for pension on the 25th November. These are the only two officers in the Bengal Army to vacate command this year.

THE following appointments have been sanctioned :—3rd Bengal Infantry.—Lieutenant H. Walton to be Quarter-Master. 23rd Pioneers.—Lieutenant J. Randall to be permanent Wing Officer, and Lieutenant A. G. Kemball, Connaught Rangers, to be Officiating Wing Officer on probation. 37th Dogras.—Lieutenant A. B. Longden to be permanent Wing Officer.—2-2nd Gurkhas.—Lieutenant W. D. Turner to be permanent Wing Officer. 1st Punjab Infantry.—Lieutenant W. O. Anderson, 2-1st Gurkhas, is attached temporarily for duty, vice Watling, 16th Bengal Infantry, returning to his regiment sick. 6th Punjab Infantry.—Lieutenant A. Limond to be permanent Wing Officer. 5th Lancers.—Captain W. H. Goodair to be Acting Pay Master. 1st Bengal Cavalry.—Surgeon-Captain G. T. Mould, to permanent medical charge of Regiment.

THE following officers are detailed for duty with their regimental depots, and will proceed to England during the ensuing season, doing duty with troops on the voyage. * Lieutenant F. J. Ryder, 3rd Dragoon Guards; Major W. H. M. Lowe, 7th Dragoon Guards; * Lieutenant M. P. R. Oakes, 5th Lancers; * Captain L. Stamer, 16th Lancers; Captain E. C. Knox, 18th Hussars; Captain A. Nugent, 1sc Battalion Royal Fusiliers; Lieutenant F. S. E. Boothby, 2nd Battalion Lincolnshire Regiment; * Captain L. C. Koe and * Lieutenant C. H. Vigors, 2nd Battalion Royal Irish Regiment; Major W. Heaton, 2nd South Wales Borderers; Captain H. J. C. Stanton, 2nd Battalion King's Own Scottish Borderers; Captain A. O. White, 2nd Battalion Scottish Rifles; * Captain H. D. Lawrence, 1st Battalion East Surrey Regiment; Lieutenant R. O. C. Hume, 2nd Battalion Border Regiment; * Captain C. de Winton, 1st Battalion Hampshire Regiment; Captain E. A. Bennett, 2nd Battalion Middlesex Regiment; * Captain C. H. M. Kirkwood, 2nd Battalion Wiltshire Regiment; Lieutenant E. T. Griffin, 1st Battalion Leinster Regiment; Captain G. W. Fitton, and Lieutenant A. W. V. Plunkett, 2nd Battalion Manchester Regiment: Lieutenant H. C. Ferguson, 2nd Battalion Highland Light Infantry; Captain W. G. Moon, 2nd Battalion Seaforth Highlanders; 2nd Lieutenant A. E. Heard, 1st Battalion Royal Irish Fusiliers.

* At present in England.

BELGAUM NOTES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

BELGAUM, Oct. 7.

THE little touch of east wind in the air and the sudden heavy showers we have had of late all tend to show us, to our comfort, that the monsoon is over. The North-East Monsoon does not trouble us over much, so for a year or thereabouts, we can vanish sigrees, and not be troubled with mouldy garments and vegetable growths on our boots and shoes. Monsoon mats, too, will presently be taken off our dwelling-places, and light will again penetrate therein. Belgaum seems determined to shake off dull sloth. Cricket, I see, has become very much in vogue. Golf finds its unfailing adherents. Polo has its energetic followers, and lawn-tennis and badminton too find their votaries. We shall soon have more troops stationed here. The head-quarters and wing of the 7th M. I. are expected in Belgaum early next month. Our Tommies have not won renown for themselves in any of the competitions of late. No cup has been brought back in triumph of victories gained at football, cricket, or rifle-shooting, and let it be whispered softly, the Cheshires found no place in the Honour and Glory Match, not even in the first hundred of competing regiments do the heroes of Miani find their place. Let us hope for better results next year. Shooting at the Range recently very nearly resulted in a very serious accident to our D. A. A. G. Captain Burton. A few days ago, the General and his staff, and several of the officers and men of the Cheshire Regiment were at the Range, testing the new Lee Mitford Rifle. Captain Burton tried his prowess as a marksman, and to his disconfort after firing eight rounds with the new rifle the breech burst, covering his face with oil, smoke, and powder. Fortunately for the worthy D. A. A. G. he was wearing spectacles at the time or he would certainly have lost the sight of his right eye. Belgaum is still enjoying the unwonted privilege of having a Major-General Commanding, though only a secondary command a Brigadier-General is Belgaum's allowance of quality. I expect the extra honour will presently be moved to higher spheres. Along with the other signs of life now distinguishing sleepy Belgaum, musical entertainments are becoming quite the rule and not as of old the exception. The energetic schoolmaster of the regimental school got up a variety entertainment very successfully, in aid of the annual Christmas fete to the regimental school-children last Wednesday. The programme was rather too long, and that was its one drawback. Three parts, each consisting of seven items, and two intervals of ten and five minutes respectively was just a little tiring. Now that I have given my acids I can freely bestow the well-deserved sweets with a liberal hand after them. Bamboo, ferns, and crotons again made the stage and theatre look quite charming; fairy lights and a fountain in play added brightness to the *tout ensemble*. The stage was very skilfully arranged. In the foreground stood a throne occupied by a very diminutive queen, supported on either side by a soldier and a sailor in miniature. The little corporal looking particularly trim and fit, and grouped about the stage were her little Majesty's subjects all looking very smart and gay. Part I. began with the crowning of the queen by one of her fair subjects. Then the little mites sang the glee "Sweet and Low" so tunefully and in such good time that one could hardly realise that the singers were tiny children. After the glee came musical drill exercises, first, by a squad of girls, and then by a squad of boys. Both squads went through the exercises with great precision and grace, and reflected the highest credit on their teachers. A recitation by a little lady of five years, Jessie Scott, was a great success. She told the tale of "meddlesome Matty" with such ease and intelligence as to win plaudits from all. She will make a charming little actress as the years go on. Part I. closed with a school song "My Father's at the Helm," by the regimental school-children, sung very nicely indeed. Parts II. and III. consisted entirely of vocal music. Each opened with a glee by the Regimental Glee Club, and better sung glees I have never heard on the Belgaum stage. All the parts were distinctly heard, the "pianos and fortes" were carefully attended to, the tune and time were perfect throughout. Comparisons are not generally pleasant, but I could not help thinking that, if, whenever glees are attempted in Belgaum, voices, and not appearance or position, were the first requirement sought for, the glees and choruses would not be the total failure as they as a rule are. The regimental glee class consisted evidently of the best voices in the regiment without respect of person at all. Three ladies appeared in each part. Mrs. Sykes, Mrs. Russell, and Mrs. Wilsey. They each sang very pretty songs, and were encored each time they appeared, so that twelve songs altogether were contributed by the three. Six in each part. Mrs. Wilsey's "Tit for Tat" was very good indeed, Mrs. Russell's "In the Cloisters," with piano and harmonium accompaniment scored a great success, and so did Mrs. Sykes' encore song "The Storm," which she sang after "Laddie." Private Bohanna's song, "Harrah for England's Glory" was well received. And so were Colour-Sergeant McGarvie's two songs, "The Bridge" and "The Lighthouse Light." "The Three Jolly Britons," by Sergeant Constable, was sung with great spirit. A comic song closed each of these two parts of the programme, and each was vociferously encored. Drummer Black contributed first a song about six friends who threw dice for their girl, "And Still Alive and Kicking O." The chorus of the latter was joined in the most comical manner by the assembled "Tommies." "O" was shouted in one long lugubrious note right through the extent of the chorus by the greater part of the men, while the others drawled "Still Alive and Kicking," &c., &c. Bandsman Hobbouse's comic songs completed the programme altogether. He first sang "Quite Proper," then "Olympia," and being again encored wound up with "Yours truly." Bandsman Hobbouse let us know that he is leaving India this month in one of his songs. He will be greatly missed, for few comic singers can surpass him in originality.

The Regimental Band lessened in a very pleasant degree the tediousness of the intervals, and the Cheshire officers very hospitably provided refreshments gratis.

STRIKE OF MILL-HANDS.

THE strike of the operatives of the weaving department of the Oriental Spinning and Weaving Mills at Tardeo, the property of Messrs. Nusserwanji Manockji Petit and Sons, still continues. The manager, Mr. H. Bomanji, hopes to be able to replace the strikers with new men by the end of the week. Yesterday the weaving department was working with one hundred and fifty new men; the strikers, who had collected in groups of five and six men outside the mill, used no violence towards them beyond making use of threats when they were entering the mill in the morning. The last actual reduction in the rate of wages made by the proprietors was in July, 1889, as will be seen from the following notice :—"It is hereby notified that from the first day of July, 1889, there will be made a reduction of half (½) a pie per lb. all round in the rate of piece-work of the weaving department.—(Sd.) H. Bomanji, Manager.—Dated, Tardeo, 15th June, 1889." And since then the market prices have fallen nearly half-an-anna in the pound.

THE DEWALI HOLIDAYS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—There are many ladies and gentlemen in Bombay who, like myself, wish to avail themselves of the Dewali Holidays in order to get out of this sweatering vapour bath to Matheran, Khandalla, or Lanowli. The holidays begin on Thursday, the 20th, and by the trains as at present arranged we have the option either of starting at 9 or 10 o'clock at night, and arriving in the small hours or—which few of us are able to do—of leaving by the 2 p. m. train on Wednesday. The Traffic Manager, G. I. P. Railway, has kindly consented to run a special train, leaving Victoria Terminus, at 5-30, railway time, if a sufficient number of passengers can be secured to give a return of Rs. 1-8-0 a mile, which amounts to a total of Rs. 120 for the 80 miles to Lanowli.

Will any ladies or gentlemen, who are inclined to avail themselves of this special train, kindly send me their names by the end of the week, so that due notice may be given to the railway, if a sufficient number is obtained.—Yours, &c.,

Bombay, Oct 10. H. A. ACWORTH.

THE story told by Scott, the keeper, who went to America with Jumbo, of the elephant's death is sad. The animals were being loaded while the circus was performing, and Scott was walking Jumbo along the railroad between two rows of trucks. There was another elephant with them—a dwarf elephant bought in Singapore in 1883 to be "clown elephant." Jumbo would not go anywhere without him. On this occasion the small elephant was going in front, and when the train came round the curve Jumbo caught hold of his chum and pushed him between two freight trucks. This saved the small one, who only got his leg broken, but Jumbo was badly cut up by the heavy locomotive, and died about an hour after.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

IN consequence of the unprecedentedly large accumulation of tonnage in Calcutta the number of discharged sailors in the town is daily increasing, and it has been found necessary for the authorities to compel in-coming vessels to retain their crews on board. The temptation to lay up ships in the hope of better freights is, therefore, being counteracted by the increased expense of delay.

THE Amir's success in subduing the Hazaras is now placed beyond all question, writes the frontier paper; news from Kandahar fully confirming the Kabul reports. It was in a despatch from Brigadier-General Subhan Khan that his Highness received the first intelligence of the capture of Oruzghan. The officer who carried the despatch and his detachment were handsomely rewarded. The Amir announced the end of the rebellion in open Darbar, and for days afterwards sat to receive the congratulations of his sardars and officials.

IT is difficult to know what course of action Umra Khan, the well-known Bajouri chief, is now taking. Some reports state that a conflict with the Afghan troops is again imminent owing to his movements north of Asmar; others that he has pushed over the Lahouri Pass into Chitral and seized Nasrat, so as to hamper the hands of the new Mehtar. In Peshawar, however, it is stated that he is hand and glove with the latter. It appears certain that his movements lately have caused some stir in the Afghan camp at Asmar.

DR. RUDOLPH HOERNLE has been asked by the Government of India to edit, for the Archæological Department, the ancient birch bark MS. found by Captain Bower in a Buddhist *stupa* in the wilds of Kashgaria.

MAJOR-GENERAL SIR FRANCIS GRENFELL has presented to the 1st Surrey Rifle Volunteers

DEATH OF SARDAR GOPALRAO HARI DESHMUKH.

THE death of Sardar Rao Bahadur Gopalrao Hari Deshmukh at Poona, on Sunday last, removes from native society in the Deccan a figure that was prominent for several years in all social and reform movements. Mr. Gopalrao's strong individuality made him a conspicuous member of native society on all important occasions. Although since his retirement from the public service in 1879, he lived quietly with his family at Sadashev Peith, in Poona, he always came to the forefront to lead his countrymen on all important occasions, and was selected to preside at their deliberations. He had been suffering from fever for nearly a fortnight, and died on Sunday last at the age of sixty-nine.

Mr. Gopalrao was born at Poona in 1823 in a respected and ancient family, known as the Deshmukhs, i. e., the "leaders of the country," who held a "vattan" in the Poona Collectorate, worth about Rs. 10,000 a year, which was confiscated in 1817, when the British Government took possession of the Peishwa's dominions. Having received his early education in the Poona High School, Mr. Gopalrao entered the public service in 1844 as a clerk in the office of the Agent for the Sardars in the Deccan; and it is a singular circumstance, that he eventually rose to be himself a Sardar of the first class. In 1852 he was appointed first-class Munsif at Wai, in the Sattara Collectorate, and was two years later selected to be Principal Sardar Amin in charge of the Adawlut there. In February, 1855, he was promoted to the post of Sub-Assistant Inam Commissioner in the Northern Division. While employed in the Alienation Department he was deputed to investigate rights and titles to properties, which had been granted by the Peishwa and other native governments. He had to decide many intricate questions of alienation, and his services were recognised by Captain Cowper and Colonel Etheridge, the Inam Commissioners. Having served as Assistant Commissioner at Sattara in 1857, he was in May, 1861, selected to perform special duty in the Sadar Adawlut in preparing a digest of exposition of Hindu and Mahomedan Law in Bombay. In the following year he was appointed Second Assistant Registrar of the Sardar Adawlut at Bombay, and in September of that year was transferred to Ahmedabad to act as Assistant Judge and Sessions Judge. In July, 1863, he was appointed Principal Sardar Amin at Surat. For two years, from November, 1863, to September, 1865, he performed the important duties of Assistant Judge and Sessions Judge at Ahmednagar, and was subsequently appointed Judge of the Small Causes Court there. In November, 1865, Mr. Gopalrao was transferred to Bombay as Judge of the Small Causes Court. Having subsequently acted as Judge of the Small Causes Court at Ahmedabad for a time, he proceeded to the Imperial Assemblage at Delhi in 1877, when the title of Rao Bahadur was conferred upon him by Lord Lytton. On his return from Delhi, he was appointed to a high post in February, 1877, that of Joint Judge and Sessions Judge at Nassik. From July, 1877, to January, 1879, he was transferred to Thana to assist the District Judge to clear off arrears of work, and soon after retired from service on a special pension of Rs. 6,000 a year. Mr. Gopalrao was a Justice of the Peace, and was in 1878 nominated a Fellow of the Bombay University. He was nominated a first-class Sardar of the Deccan in March, 1881. From 1883 to 1885 he was a member of the Bombay Legislative Council in Lord Reay's time.

Mr. Gopalrao was from an early age a warm supporter of enlightened and reformed views in his community, and for their dissemination started at Poona a Marathi newspaper, called the "Lokekalian-Itchoo," *i. e.*, the well-wisher of the people, which he successfully conducted for about six years. He was President of the Arya Samaj and President and Fellow of the Blavatsky Lodge in Bombay, working in connection with the Theosophical Society. Mr. Gopalrao was a great traveller, and had made himself acquainted with all parts of India. He had been a widower for the last four years, and leaves behind him three sons in good positions, namely, Dr. Moreshwur Gopal Deshmuk, M. D., Assistant Chemical Analyser to Government; Mr. Luxman Gopal Deshmukh, a member of the Statutory Civil Service, now Assistant Collector at Nessik; and Mr. Raghunath Gopal Deshmukh, Interpretor, Bombay High Court.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

LAWN-TENNIS SINGLES.

FIRST ROUND.

G Egerton — bye
Capt S C Smith — bye
A K Oliver
vs
R M Watson Smyth
C H B LaTouche
vs
C H S Boggs
A J Brooks
vs
H Payne Gallway
G E Fooks
vs
E W Arundell
R M Gray — bye
E Buxton Forman — bye

First round to be played off by Wednesday, Oct. 12.
Second " " " " Friday, October 14.
Third " " " " Saturday, October 15.
Final to be played the following week.

Oct. 10. C. H. S. BOGGS, Hony. Secy., Lawn-Tennis.

THE NORTHERN SHAN STATES.

THE report on the administration of the Northern Shan States during the past year shows that the state of the country bordering on China is far from satisfactory. There are constant feuds between the Shans and the Kachins, in which unfortunately the latter almost invariably get the better, and they are by degrees overrunning portions of the borderland. In parts of North Hsienwi, as Theinni is now called, the Tsawbwa's authority is a mere figure of speech; thanks to the unruliness of the Kachins. It is probable that the Kachins have not been treated with sufficient consideration, and Mr. Scott is now asked to report whether steps should not be taken towards dealing directly with them. Hsipaw, as Thibaw is now called, is also in an unsatisfactory state. The Tsawbwa is said to be genuinely anxious to do well and to obey orders, but his rapacity induces him to levy oppressively heavy taxes, and his physical infirmities compel him to leave a great deal of the management of affairs to corrupt and oppressive ministers. Unless an improvement arises in the State the Government will seriously consider the question of allowing the Tsawbwa to retire. South Hsienwi seems to be very prosperous, but, as in the Southern Shan States, the office of headman in many circles is sold to the highest bidder. During the season the state of Manleung Nalao, which for years has given us trouble, has quietly submitted. Head hunting was the only crime in the State which appears to lie at the door of the Kachins, of whom Mr. Scott says, they care for nothing but stealing cattle, as an interlude to the monotony of growing hill rice and opium sufficient for their wants. The tribute has been punctually paid, in most cases. In Kokang Mr. Scott came on a unique colony of Miaotzus. Mr. Scott was on tour for 202 days, and since his return he has suffered from severe malarial fever.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending October 8, as compared with the statement of October 3, 1892:—

LIABILITIES.	Oct. 3. Rs.	Oct. 10. Rs.
Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund invested in Govt. and other authorized Securities	36,50,000	36,50,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	56,37,365	45,92,672
Do. do. at Branches	36,67,516	32,72,482
Other Deposits	4,54,98,286	4,64,81,299
Post Bills	5,393	5,399
Cash Credits, undrawn	20,24,829	31,48,264
Rs. ..	7,13,83,389	7,11,50,016
ASSETS.		
Govt. & other authorized Securities.	1,11,99,013	1,11,50,443
Cash Credits on do. do.	75,70,128	74,27,448
Loans do. do. do.	72,21,702	74,68,183
Current Accounts overdrawn	797	711
Bills Discounted and purchased	81,41,284	85,97,689
Stamps, &c.	15,101	15,074
Dead Stock Rs. 0,77,562 Applied in reduction .. 2,85,030	3,92,562	3,92,562
Bullion	2,85,528	1,66,348
Cash Balances with other banks.	3,65,47,274	3,61,34,538
Cash and Currency Notes		
Rs. ..	7,13,83,389	7,11,50,016

MUNK'S CODLACTONE is employed in various forms of Dyspepsia, but chiefly on those presumed to depend upon Debility of the Stomach and other Diseases caused through Defective Nutrition. Re. 1-4.—MADON, SONS and Co., Fort, Bombay.

CRICKET.

PARSEE GYMKHANA VS. ISLAM CRICKET CLUB.

THIS last match of the season was played on the Parsee Gymkhana ground, on Sunday last, which resulted in a victory for the former by 49 runs. The Parsee Gymkhana having won the toss went in first and made 127 runs, towards which Spencer, Dubash, and Bamjee contributed 47, 21, and 21 runs, respectively. Shaik Abba and S. C. Tyabjee bowled very well for the Islam. The Islam scored 78 runs, towards which Ibrahim and Shaik Abba contributed 25 and 16 runs, respectively. Spencer bowled very well for the Gymkhana.

PARSEE GYMKHANA.

B R Patel, b Sherkhan	5
H B Spencer, b Tyabjee	47
E N Davur, b Shaik Abba	7
D D Dubash, st Sherkhan, b Tyabjee	21
K E Bamjee, l b w, b Tyabjee	21
D J Tata, b Tyabjee	1
P M Dalal, b Shaik Abba	3
R D Cooper, not out	6
J S Banajee, b Shaik Abba	0
H E Bamjee, b Shaik Abba	6
M H Vajifdar, c Ibrahim, b Abba	0
Extras	10
Total	127

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B	M	R	W
Sherkhan	30	2	19	1
Shaik Abba	93	5	33	5
S Aziz	20	0	15	0
S C Tyabjee	80	3	32	4
K S Ali	45	3	18	0

ISLAM CRICKET CLUB.

Shaik Abba, run out	16
A N Tyabjee, c Cooper, b Banajee	7
K S Ali, st Cooper, b Spencer	4
Sherkhan, c Tata, b Spencer	3
Ibrahim Rahimtulla, st Cooper, b Spencer	25
Aziz, st Cooper, b Spencer	8
H C Tyabjee, c Davur, b Spencer	3
Mirza Ali, c Vajifdar, b Spencer	3
Hussanali, b Dalal	0
S C Tyabjee, b Tata	2
Mahomed Sherif, not out	0
Extras	7
Total	78

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B.	M.	R.	W.
Spencer	80	3	29	6
D J Tata	17	0	8	1
E M Davur	60	2	24	0
J S Banajee	5	0	1	1
P M Dalal	10	0	9	1

P. AND O. C. C. VS. I. B. I. C. C.

A match was played on Saturday, on the Esplanade Ground, between the above teams. The following are the scores:—

P. AND O. C. C.
1st Innings.

P Core, b Vongeyer	1
B Maidment, c Pentham, b Vongeyer	7
C Core, b Vongeyer	13
A Ambosta, b Vongeyer	5
R Homer, c Walsh, b Vongeyer	12
H Cork, run out	2
J Nunn, c Walsh, b Court	6
D Ambosta, b Vongeyer	4
W Biggile, b Vongeyer	2
L Gilder, b Vongeyer	0
C Court, not out	4
Extras	15
Total	71

I. B. I. C. C. CLUB.
1st Innings.

E Walsh, b H Corke	0
B Alves, b H Corke	0
B Vongeyer, b H Corke	3
H Westerman, b B Maidment	1
W Ross, b H Cork	3
J Pentham, b B Maidment	23
F Thoy, b H Cork	2
E Morrison, b H Corke	1
W Court, st Maidment, b H Corke	2
M Dias, o H Corke	0
W Biggile, not out	0
Extras	3
Total	38

INDIAN MARINE VS. RALLI BROS.

A match was played on the Cooperage on Saturday last between the Royal Indian Marine C.C. and Messrs. Ralli Bros. C.C. The former team going in first only made 65 runs due to the excellence of Mr. Writer's bowling. Messrs. Ralli Bros. on going in were unfortunate in losing both Messrs. Gagrat and Machliwalla when the score stood at 20, and eventually after an exciting game the R. I. M. C. C. won by 2 runs. Mr. Beaumont bowled well for his side, no less than three catches being missed off him. The following are the full scores:—

ROYAL INDIAN MARINE.

Lieut St John, b Machliwalla	0
Dr Munday, b Writer	0
Hirtzel, c Gagrat, b Machliwalla	1
Jehangirjee, c Writer, b Machliwalla	4
Pickard, c Gagrat, b Writer	5
Burjorjee, not out	24
Lieut Hoswell, b Writer	2
Sub-Lieut Beaumont, c Mistri, b Writer	5
Roberts, b Writer	2
Lieut Wilson, b Writer	6
Wilson, b Writer	4
Extras	12
Total	65

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B.	R.	M.	W.
Gagrat	20	13	0	0
Writer	90	15	10	7
Machliwalla	70	25	3	3

RALLI BROTHERS C. C.

Gagrat, b Beaumont	16
Machliwalla, c Jehangirjee, b Beaumont	4
Mathri, b Beaumont	11
Rodgers, c Jehangirjee, b Burjorjee	0
Writer, st Wilson, b Burjorjee	6
Mistri, b Beaumont	4
Walsh, (sr), c and b Burjojee	14
Walsh, (jr), b Jehangirjee	0
Nicholson, not out	4
Rao, b Beaumont	0
Jamadar, st Wilson, b Burjorjee	2
Extras	2
Total	63

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B.	R.	M.	W.
Beaumont	90	13	13	5
Munday	10	10	0	0
Jehangirjee	20	9	0	1
Burjorjee	75	26	3	4

THE JOHN BRIGHT C. C. VS. THE NEW HIGH SCHOOL C. C.

THIS match was played on the Esplanade, on Sunday last, between the John Bright C. C. and the New High School C. C., and was notable for its close and exciting finish, which was six runs in favour of the former. Going in first, the John Bright team scored 74 runs, due wholly to the bowling of Mr. K. Mistry, who took no less than 9 wickets at the expense of 23 runs only. For the New High School, in batting Messrs. Reporter and K. Mistri, for a time, seemed to carry all before them, and with the score at 62 runs with only 3 wickets down their hopes of a signal victory were very high, but at this juncture Reporter was well caught by Secretary at cover-point. This proved to be the turning-point of their fortune, for all the other batsmen were easily dispersed by Messrs. M. R. Wadia and Bottlewala for 68 runs only. The following are the scores:—

THE JOHN BRIGHT C. C.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
M R Wadia, l-b-w Mistri	6	not out	13
H K Bana, c Mody, b Mistri	8	b Mistri	0
T F Bottlewala, b Mistri	16	to bat	
M B Lilaowala, b Mistri	4	to bat	
E J Talyarkhan, b Mistri	0	b Mistri	3
D F Jasawala, b Mistri	8	St Reporter, b Mistri	0
B H Wadia, b-w Reporter	0	b Mistri	1
K M Mistri, b Mistri	0	to bat	
S J Dustoor, c and b Daruwala	3	b Mistri	0
P N Secretary, not out	10	run out	12
G M Carnimaster, c and b Mistri	7	not out	0
J M Bhownagree, b Mistri	1	to bat	
Extras	11	Extras	4
Total	74	Total	32

THE NEW HIGH SCHOOL C. C.
1st Innings.

Vajifdar, b Wadia	5
Pagrivala, c and b Talyarkhan	11
Davar, b Wadia	1
Mistri, c Dustoor, b Wadia	13
J E Reporter, c Secretary, b Wadia	29
Daruwala, b Bottlewala	0
Dadiseth, b Bottlewala	4
Valsora, b Wadia	0
Darookhanawala, b Bottlewala	0
Moty, b Wadia	1
Ratnagar, not out	0
Naterwala, b Wadia	0
Extras	3
Total	68

THE Dean of Winchester's name has been mentioned lately as likely to be submitted to her Majesty for the next vacant bishopric. It is no secret that Dr. Kitchin, who is a pronounced Broad Churchman with cultivated tastes, would have been Dean of Christ Church had Dr. Liddell resigned after the change of Ministry, but that the late Dean was anxious that the appointment should be made on Lord Salisbury's advice. Another divine of the Latitudinarian school who is pretty certain to be offered preferment—should he be willing to leave Rugby—is Mr. Percival; and the name of Sir James Phillips, Vicar of Warminster, is mentioned for the deanery of Lichfield. Sir James is a High Churchman with distinctly "Broad" leanings, and is a fervent supporter of Mr. Gladstone. He lost his seat in Convocation in 1886 owing to the dissatisfaction of the clergy with his ecclesiastical and political views.

DEAFNESS PERMANENTLY CURED.—A Gentleman who cured himself of Deafness and Noises in the head, of many years' standing, by a new method, will be pleased to send full particulars, with copies of testimonials, &c. for two stamps. The most successful treatment ever introduced. Address, HERBERT CLIFTON, 51, Upper Kennington Lane, London, S.E.

EUROPEAN GENERAL HOSPITAL.

ENDOWMENT FUND No. 1.

Statement of Accounts for the half-year ending 30th June, 1892.

	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Cash in Bank of Bombay, 1st January, 1892	2,167 0 10	
—Less due to hospital	86 14 6	
		2,080 2
B B and C I Railway.		
Subscription for six months	150 0 0	
Interest on Port Trust Bonds, &c	2,569 12 2	
Donation from Port Trust	10,000 0 0	
Donation (anonymous)	20 0 0	
		12,739 12 2
Amount available for expenditure		14,819 14 6
Amount of expenditure sanctioned by Committee, as detailed below		3,663 9 6
Balance		11,156 5 0
ASSETS.		
Cash in Bank of Bombay, 1st July, 1892	11,716 15 0	
—Less uncashed cheque	392 0 0	
	11,324 15 0	
Due to hospital	168 10 0	
Rs.	11,156 5 0	

The Bank of Bombay holds in addition Rs. 1,00,000 0 0 of Port Trust Bonds, bearing 5 per cent. interest, and Rs. 3,500 of 4 per cent Government Paper.

EXPENDITURE.

Nursing	1,500 0 0	
Furniture	36 8 0	
Sepoys, &c	45 0 0	
Stamps and Bank Commission	6 10 0	
Nurses' Carriages, &c	351 14 0	
Relief to Patients	219 5 0	
Medicines, &c	399 7 5	
		2,558 12 6
Bombay Tramway Company for Water Cart		140 0 0
Garden		309 13 0
Charge for nurses, including expenses incurred on account of the illness of one		550 8 0
"Times of India" and "Bombay Gazette"		72 0 0
Telegrams		2 8 0
Mr. Coulson, for keeping accounts		30 0 0
		3,663 9 6

ENDOWMENT FUND, No. 2.

CONVALESCENT HOME.

Statement of accounts for half-year ending 30th June, 1892.

	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Balance in Bank of Bombay, 1st January, 1892		12,248 12 3
Donations		19,344 2 2
Interest on Government Notes, less commission		179 9 0
		31,772 7 5

EXPENDITURE.

Building contractor	9,140 10 8
Masonry	637 8 0
Tiles	336 0 0
Iron Work	783 5 11
Furniture	2,980 0 11
Home Furnishings	843 1 8
Printing, Photos, and Stationery	1204 6 2 0
Fire Insurance, Stamps, &c.	97 0 0
Opening Expenses	38 1 2
Up-keep of Home (April to 30th June, 1892)	468 0 4
Total	15,528 2 8
Balance in Bank of Bombay, 30th June, 1892	16,013 8 11
Due by Home recovered on 5th July, 1892	200 11 10
	16,244 4 9
	31,772 7 5

Of the sum in Bank Rs. 5,099 has since been paid the contractor, &c., and Rs. 7,840 has been invested in Rs. 8,000 4 per cent. Karachi Port Trust Bonds.

List of Donations to the Khandalla Convalescent Home Fund since 13th May, 1892.

	Rs. a.
F A Little, Esq	1,000 0
Amount collected on board s s Assam through Captain Brown, R N R	100 11
Do do do	100 0
Finlay Muir & Co	100 0
W and A Graham & Co.	100 0
Ralli Bros.	100 0
Greaves Cotton & Co	100 0
Wallace & Co	100 0
Richardson and Cruddas	100 0
F Yorke Smith, Esq	100 0
Mrs S D Sassoon	50 0
Lieut-Col Bisset	50 0
C E Kane, Esq	50 0
E C Ozanne, Esq	50 0
M C Turner, Esq	50 0
Glade & Co	50 0
Sir Chas Forbes & Co	50 0
D Sassoon & Co.	50 0
Sauguet & Co.	50 0
C Macdonald & Co	50 0
Amount collected on board s s Massilia, through Rev F J Hill	34 12
Collections from boxes at hotels	32 2
A B	24 0
Mrs Mitchell	20 0
W N Fleming, Esq	10 0
E O Walker, Esq (Bangalore)	10 0
Colaba Church, through Mr Coulson	1 11
Total	2,533 4

M. C. TURNER,
Ag. Honorary Secretary.

8th October, 1892.

SUDDEN MADNESS OF A PRINCE.

THE Berlin newspapers publish particulars of a sensational and painful affairs which occurred at Lodz, in Poland, on Sunday, 18th ult. Prince Anton Radziwill, a well-known member of one of the noblest and oldest families in Germany, who for some time past was a General-Adjutant in the Emperor William's household, received last week an invitation from the Czar to join him in a hunting trip in the Spala district. General Werder, of the Russian staff, was included in the invitation and the two officers set off together. They arrived at Lodz on Saturday evening, and put up at the Grand hotel. Prince Radziwill was then in his usual good health and spirits, and when he retired for the night General Wedder observed nothing unusual in his demeanour. Early on Sunday morning, however, the Prince, armed with a double-barrelled gun and two revolvers, started running about the hotel in a frantic manner, shouting at times incoherently, and shooting at everybody he came near. His cries and the noise of the firearms speedily caused a general stampede in the hotel, but two servants while hurrying away were shot by the Prince and seriously wounded. Word was sent to the police and several constables arrived on the scene; but awed partly by the rank of the Prince and partly by the fact that he was well armed, nobody dared to go near him. Finally the chief of police, in the hope of securing the Prince without injuring him, called out the fire brigade and a strong stream of water from the fire hose was turned upon him. The mad Prince screamed out his rage and defiance at this manœuvre, and although he was several times knocked over and the room in which he stood at bay was flooded to a considerable depth he continued to fire his gun and revolvers at intervals for several hours. Finally, his ammunition became exhausted and a number of soldiers rushed upon him, and after a desperate struggle succeeded in overpowering and binding him with chains and cords. The Prince is now in a private asylum. No reason can be assigned for his sudden access of madness. He was about sixty years of age and universally esteemed.

A GERMAN CAPTAIN ON "LA DEBACLE."

THE "Figaro" publishes a long letter from Captain Taners, who is a member of the General Staff of the German Army. Apropos of Zola's "Debacle," the German officer makes a detailed attack upon the whole book:—

What strikes the German reader in M. Zola's "Debacle," what produces a painful impression on his mind, is a want of gratitude, an absence of pity for the unfortunate army of MacMahon, which may have committed errors, but which fought with reproachless courage to the very last, standing firm with the most perfect contempt of death till the very end of the battle, and the final defeat. M. Zola seems to be ignorant of this. Moreover, the personages of M. Emile Zola possess neither fidelity nor piety, nor love of country, nor the sentiments of duty, nor enthusiasm. Even at the moment of the feverish crisis of battle, when every one says to himself, "Do your duty to insure victory," M. Zola's personages think of nothing but eating and drinking. I remember that at Bazeilles, when we tried to storm the heights of Moncelle, I thought little of food and drink, though I had not swallowed a mouthful of bread for twenty hours, and though my tongue was cleaving to the roof of my mouth, so thirsty was I from the run and the fever of battle. If M. Zola had been present at a battle he would know what a soldier thinks of when he is fighting, and also what he forgets. You can judge how the "Debacle" has interested me, but I consider that work is very harmful. It is written in such a way as to make civilians believe they are reading truth. Instead of that M. Zola belies the unfortunate Mac Mahon. I hope you will not feel offended with me for having thus plainly given my opinion. It is that of a man who knew the army of MacMahon better than M. Zola, for he fought against it, whereas M. Zola has only seen it from his desk through spectacles dimmed by all kinds of "parti pris."

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THE RELATIONS OF FRANCE AND RUSSIA.

THE ALLEGED SECRET TREATY.

IT is stated on the authority of the *Gaulois* that an offensive and defensive alliance between France and Russia had been negotiated. The *Gaulois* says that it has its news from Rome, brought thence by "a friend whose good faith is as certain as his competency in political matters." The *Standard's* correspondent, who states that the story has not yet been contradicted, gives the essential portions of the conversation between the correspondent of the *Gaulois* and a "well-known diplomatist. The latter is reported as saying to his interviewer:—

Since you insist so much, an offensive and defensive alliance is about to be concluded, if it is not already concluded, between France and Russia. You can easily understand that the terms and stipulations of that treaty are kept strictly secret by the two parties. There are in France only four persons, MM. Carnot, Loubet, Ribot, and De Freycinet, who are acquainted with them. The *pourparlers* were, however, begun three months ago. It was on the 5th of June, at the Prefecture of Nancy, that the Grand Duke Constantine placed in M. Carnot's hands the first draft copy of the treaty which is now drawn up. The treaty is destined to remain secret. There are questions which cannot be made the subject of discussion in the press. The document is drawn up in the same form as those sealed orders which are confided to generals by the Commander-in-Chief, and which are to be opened only under given circumstances. The Franco-Russian Convention takes into account a series of probable contingencies, and determines the conduct of each of the contracting parties. Thus in it little mention is made of Switzerland: something is said about Belgium; and much account is taken of Bohemia.

On being reminded that Bohemia was not a neutral country like Switzerland or Belgium, the diplomatist added:—

It may become so. Remember, the Bohemians are of the Slav race, that they bear uneasily the Austro-German yoke, and that they demand their autonomy. Supposing the Bohemians, on the outbreak of war, refused military service to the Triple Alliance, what would happen? The supposition is in no way impossible, and judge of the consequences!

The diplomatist further declared that M. de Giers was certainly aware of the state of the negotiations when the President of the French Republic visited Aix, and that the journey of the King of the Hellenes, his stay in Paris, and the *dejeuner* at Fontainebleau were not so fortuitous as they might appear. With regard to the delay in the signature of the convention the diplomatist said:—

The treaty, ripely matured and well weighed, was on the point of being signed when the Czar demanded some alterations of unimportant details. They were so unimportant that they were the object of no sort of discussion on the part of France, which acquiesced in principle, and, for the second time since the opening of negotiations, sent the draft treaty to Gatchina for the Czar to make the modifications he might consider advisable. The despatch of this document was the reason for the recent journey of General Boisdeffre. That distinguished officer was entrusted with the precious message, though I believe he was unaware of the real importance of his mission.

As General Boisdeffre's return is announced, the diplomatist's interlocutor remarked that the treaty ought to be signed at once. His informant replied that it certainly would be by the 30th of this month. The signature had been delayed by the entrance of a new factor into the combination—namely, the influence of the Pope, who had long desired to counterbalance the power of the Triple Alliance by confronting it with another equally formidable Triple Alliance, which would be composed of Russia, France, and Turkey. The diplomatist added:—I do not say the Pope is seeking to get Turkey to join the alliance, for Russia has too great need to possess a fortified position on the Dardanelles, which would be, so to say, the Gibraltar of the Black Sea; but rest assured he is at the present moment working *arrondir les angles*, as you say, and he is doing so in the interests of France and Russia. And if this last particular is of interest for you, I can tell you that the neutrality of Bohemia is one of the ideas of the Pope himself.

The *Soir Public*, an ultra-Conservative journal printed at Lyons, publishes a report, which it declares it has received from a well-founded source, according to which a military convention between France and Russia was signed during the visit of M. Carnot and M. de Giers to Aix-les-Bains.

"Several months ago," the journal adds, "the project of an offensive and defensive alliance between the two countries was decided upon, making provision for all the eventualities of war, both in Europe and every other part of the world where the interest of the great Powers might possibly come into conflict. That the treaty was not signed before is due to the delay occasioned by the settlement of the attitude to be adopted towards China by France in the event of an Anglo-Russian conflict in India. This fact explains the presence of M. deStaal, the Russian Ambassador in London, at Aix-les-Bains during the Presidential visit."

According to the *Muenchener Allgemein Zeitung*, the presence in Paris of General Brautcheff, chief of the Russian General Staff, and Major Vannovski, son of the Russian Minister of War, is attracting considerable attention, as they are stated to be entrusted with an important military mission.

KOSSUTH'S NINETIETH BIRTHDAY.

THE first of the fetes which have been organized (18 ult.) at Budapest in honour of Kossuth's ninetieth birthday was held on Sunday. At two o'clock a procession, composed of several thousand persons, numbers of whom carried tricolours, commenced to parade the streets to the music of eight bands playing patriotic airs. A few old flags used in the war of independence in 1848 were also displayed, one of which bore Kossuth's likeness. The procession eventually made its way to the Town Park, where a popular meeting was held, and several members of the Independence party delivered addresses, which were received with loud applause. Several poets also recitad verses glorifying Kossuth and celebrating his exploits. A congratulatory telegram was sent to Kossuth, and another to the large colony of Hungarians in Ohio, who have arranged a Kossuth celebration at Cleveland. The day did not pass off without disorder, a party of nine persons having been attacked in the evening on their return from the city to their homes at Soroksar by another party of five. It is stated that in the encounter which ensued a woman was killed and several persons severely injured. In honour of the occasion the Protestant church of Tallya, in which he was christened, has been rebuilt and decorated. The church was consecrated on Monday. A long letter from M. Kossuth was read, in which, in reply to an invitation that he should allow himself to be represented by one of his sons at the unveiling of a memorial in the church, he says:—"I came to the resolution not to set my foot upon Hungarian soil so long as my country recognizes as its King a Prince who who is at the same time Emperor of Austria. Since the incompatibility of this double function with the national independence of my fatherland forms the cardinal dogma of my political creed, I cannot go myself, and consequently I cannot allow any one to represent me. My voluntary banishment from Hungary is to be the living protest against my nation not adopting my view. I am cast out into exile, and so are my sons. I am pariah without country, a ruin living an aimless, joyless life; but the reminiscences of the great days are still alive in my soul, and the time will come when the traces now obliterated of these great times will reappear. "The maiden is not dead, but sleepeth." The deputation sent by the Independent Party in the Hungarian Parliament to congratulate M. Kossuth upon his ninetieth birthday, were received in Turin on Monday by the aged patriot. The deputation, which was the bearer of an address signed by nearly 15,000 persons, also brought with it a considerable sum of money, the proceeds of the subscriptions to the Kossuth Memorial Fund. M. Kossuth (the *Daily News* correspondent says) in receiving the deputation, wept with emotion. He was profoundly touched and asked the deputation to express his thanks of the Hungarian patriots who had prepared to do him him this honour. His heart was always in Hungary though he himself remained away. The scene was a moving one when M. Kossuth said that he was now too old to hope to be still of service to Hungary, but that he still believed that the happines of his beloved fatherland would be in proportion to its independence.

A PLAN of the proposed new buildings of the Royal United Service Institution is now in circulation among those interested in its welfare. The use of the Banqueting House, Whitehall, as we announced a long time ago, has been given to the Institution by the Queen, but more space being necessary, building operations have been sanctioned on the adjoining site Banqueting Hall and Gwydyr House. On this site will stand the new entrance hall and grand staircase, lecture hall, reading and writing rooms, council room, and secretary's and clerks' offices, while the adjoining Banqueting Hall will be the permanent home of the museum. As the cost of the building operations threatens to absorb all the available capital, a circular has been issued to those interested in the naval and military services asking them to contribute to a fund of £25,020 which it is desired to raise for the re-housing and re-equipment of the Institution.

"STRAY RECORDS."

A DULL season, observes a home paper, has been enlivened by the publication of several budgets of entertaining anecdote, from the lordly tones of the author of "Gossip of the Century" to the more modest *omnium gatherum* which has just been put forward by Mr. Clifford Harrison. "Stray Records" (Bentley) consists of two handy volumes of anecdote and reminiscence by a writer who was for some years favourably known as a public entertainer. There is nothing very new or very striking in these excerpts from Mr. Clifford Harrison's diaries but they are agreeable holiday reading, and here and there we come across something which is worth quoting.

KINGSLEY'S WIT.

The memoir-writers and collectors of *ana* would often find their pages scantily furnished were it not for the good things said by, or about, the clergy. Mr. Harrison narrates a smart epigram of Charles Kingsley's, which fell very pat at the time:—

We were dining at Bramshill with Sir William Cope. There was a large party, to meet Bishop Wilberforce, who had lately come to Winchester. The conversation was very brilliant. A remark of Mr. Kingsley's specially delighted the Bishop. They were talking about the Irish Church, which had then been recently disestablished, and had hurriedly proceeded to make sweeping changes in the order of the Prayer Book. The Bishop and others were deeply lamenting the fact. "It is," said Mr. Kingsley, "like the behaviour of a man who, having been, with his goods, violently ejected from his house in a thunderstorm, should take that opportunity of rearranging the furniture."

DEAN STANLEY'S LETTER OF SYMPATHY.

It is notorious that Dean Stanley could not read his own writing, and, what was worse, that nobody else could. The illegibility of his own communications constantly puts his friends in difficulties, as in a case narrated by Mr. Harrison, also in connection with Kingsley:—

I remember that once, at Eversley Rectory, Canon Kingsley received a letter from the Dean. Mrs. Kingsley was very ill at the time. The letter arrived at dinner-time, by the evening post. Mr. Kingsley opened it, and examined it for many minutes. At last he said: "I have every reason to believe that this is a very kind letter of sympathy from Stanley. I feel sure it is. Yet the only two words I can even guess at are, 'heartless devil!' But I pause—I pause to accept that suggestion, as a scarcely likely one under the circumstances."

TOO EASILY UNDERSTOOD.

Long before he died Browning began almost to hate the fine and effective little poem which he called "How They Brought the Good News from Ghent to Aix." He found that it was almost the only bit of his work that was known to most people, and that it almost invariably did duty as his representative at penny readings and recitations generally. It has been wickedly suggested that this was because it was the only poem of Browning's that people could understand. Mr. Harrison reports a little conversation regarding it which he had with the poet:—

One of the last times I met Browning I told him—after thanking him for a letter I had just received—that in the following Saturday's recital I was giving the whole of the first part from his works, and I ventured to say how much I should be pleased if he would come. But he told that he made a point of never going "to hear himself recited." I could not resist saying, "I know why, Mr. Browning. You are afraid of hearing 'How they Brought Good News from Ghent to Aix.' Now, if you come on Saturday, I promise you you shall not hear that!" He told me that it was true he was aweary of that same "fragment," and of the many questions he had to answer about it. "Upon my word," he said, "I think it is the only bit of verse of mine most people know anything about. Certainly it is the only one that is ever recited." Some time before that he had told me that, as I suspected, the incident of these popular verses is a purely imaginary one. It catches a flavour of history, and is "truer than truth" in a sense. But the good news, the siege, the ride, the easy entrance into a beleaguered city, all mean this—that, being once at sea, lying in his berth, wind and wave running high, he longed to be on land and on the back of a favourite horse, and thereon amused himself by stringing together lines that should catch the lilt and rush and action of a galloping horse.

MR. GLADSTONE'S VOICE.

It is a significant

ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

NOT long ago Mr. D. E. Crawford, of the United States Fish Commission, stated that before two years are passed he expects to have produced a boneless variety of the shad fish by cross-breeding it with the flounder and the edible jelly-fish of Japan. It will not be absolutely boneless, but as free of bone as the flounder or sole. The first experiments resulted in the production of a "lot of jelly-fishes with an elaborate outfit of bones, which was just what we did not want," says Mr. Crawford, "but time and study showed us our mistakes, and now we have a few hundred half-grown shad with less than 18 per cent. as many bones as the ordinary sort." The wording is not so clear as might be wished from a man of science, who, above all others, should study lucidity of expression as of thought, but Mr. Crawford's line of research will commend itself to most people, and practically to the "gourmet."

The principle of "out-breeding" seems capable of extended application. Thus an American bee-master has recently turned attention to the production of "stingless bees." The coming bee ought, he thinks, to have no sting, and a longer proboscis than the ordinary bee, so as to reach down into deeper flowers after the honey. As the giant bee of India owns the required proboscis, and as there is a stingless bee in South America, it is expected that by crossing these with the ordinary bee, a new variety uniting the peculiar virtues of all the three can be obtained.

When Darius I., according to Herodotus, wished to erect his statue near that of Ramses II. (Sesostris), the priests objected on the ground that Sesostris was a greater conqureor than he. The statue in question was one of several erected before the Temple of Ptah at Memphis, on the borders of the sacred lake where is now the village of Bedreshein. After Memphis became Christian the renown of its monuments died away, and when it perished the stones were removed to serve in building Cairo. One colossus remained to our day, it having been preserved under the sand, and on being unearthed by Caviglia at the beginning of the century was found to represent Sesostris in his youth.

This colossus has been visited by most tourists in Egypt. It lay on the sands near the palms of Bedreshein, in a hallow or ditch, and was covered with water during the inundation. The remains of the temple might be traced along the lake, which is still represented by a depression in the ground, covered with wheat fields. Of late years General Stephenson and Major Bagnold, R.E., have excluded the waters from the colossus, raised it on timber supports above the ground, and surrounded it by a brick well. On payment of two piastres, however, it can be seen by the curious.

M. Maspero, the great Egyptologist, relates in a French contemporary that the Arabs had formerly a great awe of this, which they called Abou'l Hol, the "father of fright," as they do the Sphinx. The ancient Egyptians, he assures us, believed that statues, divine or human, were animated by a spirit or "double" detached from the soul of the person they represented. This double ate, drank, and spoke or delivered oracles. In later times the double was credited with playing evil tricks on those who approached the statue, and even with killing them. His power could be destroyed by breaking the statue, or at least the features; hence it is that so many statues of the Pharoahs have been mutilated by the Arabs.

The spirit of Ramses II. was supposed to haunt the palms at night, and M. Maspero relates that every time he passed by in the evening towards dusk the driver of his ass would mutter his prayers and hurry on his beast. One evening M. Maspero asked him if he was afraid of some "afrite," and the driver begged him not to speak of such things, or some harm would befall him. Presently, M. Maspero was thrown from the ass in the middle of the wood, and the incident was regarded by the driver as a punishment for his not speaking respectfully of the spirit in the statue. Egypt is full of such superstitions, dating from the far past.

The trans-Andine railway between Buenos Ayres and Valparaiso is completed, with the exception of 240 kilometres through the Cordilleras between Los Andes and Mendoza. This portion will require 15 kilometres of tunnelling, which is now being executed with the help of compressed air drills. The compressors are, however, worked by electric power generated from waterfalls by means of turbines, and conveyed in cables to the mouths of the workings. It is probable that electric drills will also be employed before the work is finished.

In the chalk of Cardessa near Pau the remains of a giant animal have been discovered by M. Gaudry. It has received the name of Leiodon Mosasaurodes, owing to its resemblance to the Mosasaurus Camperi of Maestricht. It is a kind of serpent or python, measuring not less than 10 metres (over 30 feet) in length. The teeth were fitted to hold as well as crush the prey of the animal, whose head was small in comparison to its body. In bringing the discovery before the Academie des Sciences, Paris, M. Gaudry pointed out that some facts of palæontology went against the doctrine of the "struggle for life," according to which the stronger have destroyed the weaker. In palæontology the best armed species are those which have almost always disappeared. M. Gaudry also reported the discovery of a smaller animal of the same species in the chalk of Sens, to which he has given the name of Leiodon compressidens.

At the Rochester (U. S.) meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, Professor Jastrow delivered a most interesting address on "Hypnotism and its Antecedents," in the course of which he touched upon what he calls "post-hypno-suggestion," that is to say, suggesting to the patient while he is asleep that he shall perform some act a certain time after awaking. On his being told that a postage stamp placed on his skin will raise a blister, the blister appears.

The arid region of the United States comprises about 1,300,000 square miles, or about one-third of the whole country; but, according to Major Powell, the well-known American traveller and engineer, 150,000 square miles of it, an area equal to half the area of the States now under cultivation, could be reclaimed by means of irrigation within thirty years.

An electric recorder for registering the output of ore has been installed on the pithead of a Belgian lead mine. Each load of ore delivered at the top of the shaft actuates an electro-magnetic mechanism and a marks a red line on a sheet of paper moved by a revolving barrel.

The new variety of sugar cane reported from the Upper Niger is of gigantic size, and very rich in sugar. The discovery confirms the supposition of botanists that the common seedless sugar cane, now cultivated from slips, is descended from a wild flowering and seed-bearing cane.

Experiments in towing barges by means of electricity were recently made on the Canal Saint Maur in France, by M. Levy. His method was somewhat similar to that of Herr Busser, a German engineer, and consisted in running an endless chain, lying along the bed of the canal, over a pulley mounted on the barge. The pulley was driven by an electric motor, which derived its current from a wire erected on posts along the towpath of the canal.

Confirmation of the popular notion that disease can be propagated by paper money is afforded by the observations of Drs. Acosta and Rossi, of Cuba. From two bank-notes circulating in that Island they collected over 19,000 germs of different kinds, some of which poisoned rats and guinea-pigs.

The development of the science of horology appears of late to have received a considerable impetus and many very remarkable clocks have recently been constructed. An Englishman now claims to have acquired from a Black Forest maker, for the sum of 16,000 marks, or £800, the most wonderful timepiece that has yet been made. This ingenious horometer, it is avered, contains everything that is to be found on other clocks and on calendars; and, in addition, it indicates Berlin, St. Petersburg, Madeira, Shanghai, Calcutta, Montreal, San Francisco, Melbourne, and Greenwich time. Every evening at eight o'clock a handsome young campanologist invites hearers, in bewitching tones, to vespers in an electrically-illumined chapel, where a devout-looking damsel is dreamily playing the familiar "Maiden's Prayer." On New Year's Eve two trumpeters announce the flight of the old and the advent of the new year. In May the cuckoo makes a welcome appearance; in June the quail comes forth; and on October 1 a magnificent pheasant is ushered in, only, alas, to be ruthlessly shot down by a typical British sportsman, who proceeds to bag his game in the orthodox style. At daybreak a golden sun rises, bells the while merrily tinkling an appropriate German air, "Phœbus Awakes." At full noon the strains of another favourite Teutonic melody, "Sweet and tranquil Luna" are ravishingly discoursed. Chanticleers, angels, Death with his rattling bones, greybeards, youths and children of both sexes, and other allegorical figures crowd the metaphorical stage of this wondrous clock.

The project of constructing belt-railway completely encircling Paris having been effectually disposed of, a syndicate of French engineers, which has been registered under the title of Societe Civile detudes du cejminde for intra-urbain, has submitted to the Prefect of the Seine a scheme for building an overhead electric railway in the "gay capital." It is proposed to divide the city into two portions by a line producing directly north and south. For this purpose a road-way 166 feet wide would be built, which would touch some of the most notable points in the metropolis, such as the Bourse, the Central Hall, the Senate House, the Jardin des Plantes, &c.

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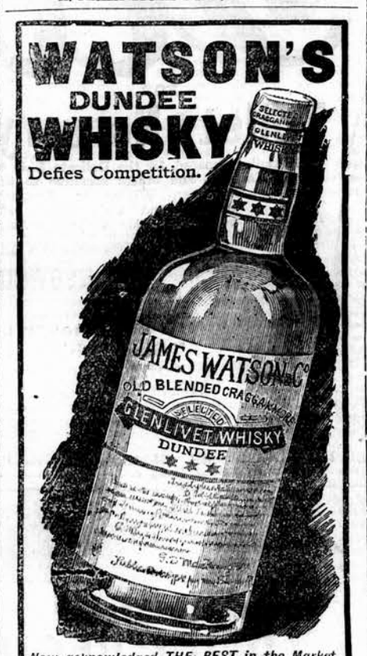

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*Agents—THE SERVICES CO-OPERATIVE ASSOCIATION, LIMITED, RANGOON; MACKENZIE, LYALL & Co., CALCUTTA; ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co., 29, Esplanade Rd., BOMBAY.

HAY'S HOP ALE ESSENCE
Is made from the Choicest Hops Grown.

HAY'S HOP ALE.
The New Aerated Beverage, with full flavour of the finest Hops, is a really appetizing Bitter Beer.

TRADE MARK.

REGISTERED.

Aerated Water Manufrs. - Mess Presidents - Club Stewards - - } Are requested to try this Essence. They will find the HOP ALE it makes a most valuable addition, which once introduced will be eagerly ordered.

It is the most Appetizing Non-Alcoholic Beverage known, and will have an immense permanent sale in hot climates. See these testimonials:—

"A beautiful essence. Has a fine Hop Aroma and is quite a pharmaceutical triumph."—*The Chemist and Druggist.*
"HAY'S HOP ALE.—This is an excellent Non-Alcoholic beverage."—*The Lancet.*
"Aerated Hop Ale made from this essence is unrivalled for its peculiarly fine Hop Flavour and Aroma."
"Has the Hop Taste of Bitter Beer, and is a nearer approach to Bass' or Allsopp's Ale than any non-intoxicants preceding it."—*Eastern Morning News.*

Trade Price, 8s. 6d. per lb.; 12 lbs. & upwards, 8s.
QUANTITY REQUIRED, Two Fluid oz. to each Gallon of SYRUP, making 106 10-oz. BOTTLES.

W. HAY, Manufacturing Chemist, Beverley Road, HULL, ENGLAND.

HAY'S SOLUBLE ESSENCES
HAVE A WORLD-WIDE CELEBRITY.

Hay's Soluble Essence of Jamaica Ginger.
Hay's Compound Fortified Essence of Jamaica Ginger. For 1st quality Ginger Ale.
Hay's Ginger Ale Extract. For 2nd quality Ginger Ale.
Hay's Ginger Ale Essence, highly concentrated. For 3rd quality Ginger Ale.
Hay's Ginger Champagne Essence, highly recommended.
Hay's Soluble Essence of Messina Lemons.
Hay's Lemon Flavour.
Hay's Hop Ale Essence.

Spurious imitations are made, but the difference is so marked that no manufacturer using them can compete with one using Hay's preparations. Indentors, to prevent disappointment, should specify that the goods are to be of
W. HAY'S (of Hull), Manufacture.

HIGHEST AWARDS WHEREVER EXHIBITED.

TRADE MARK.

USE MILKMAID CONDENSED MILK
Largest Sale in the World.
The Original and the Best.
Contains the Most Cream.

Sir CHAS. CAMERON, M.D., says: "An Excellent Food, admirably adapted to the wants of infants."
IN PATENT AIR-TIGHT TINS.

NEAVE'S FOOD
FOR INFANTS CHILDREN, INVALIDS, THE AGED.
BEST AND CHEAPEST. ESTABLISHED 1825.
Dr. BARTLETT, Ph.D., F.C.S., says: "The Flesh and Bone-forming constituents are far above the average of the best Farinaceous Food."

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HARNESS COMPOSITION (Waterproof)
IN CONSTANT USE FOR 50 YEARS THROUGHOUT THE UNITED KINGDOM.

SADDLE PASTE (Waterproof)
FOR SADDLES, BROWN HARNESS, BROWN BOOTS, &c.

HARNESS LIQUID or Self-shining Jet.

EBONITE BLACKING (Waterproof)
FOR BOOTS SHOES, HARNESS AND ALL BLACK LEATHER ARTICLES.

JET BLACK OIL
FOR FARM HARNESS.

POLISHING PASTE
FOR CLEANING METALS & GLASS.

Sold by all Saddlers, Ironmongers and Storekeepers,
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JEWSBURY & BROWN'S
ORIENTAL TOOTH PASTE.

White, Sound Teeth, Healthy Gums, and Pleasant Breath to Old Age.

Caution.—*The only Genuine is JEWSBURY & BROWN'S.*
Price 1/6 and 2/6. All Chemists.
OVER 60 YEARS IN USE.

ACTON & BORMAN'S "GENUINE" EMERY.
Specially Crushed in ANGULAR SHAPE
CLEAN-SHARP CUTTING-DURABLE
for RICE HULLING & CLEANING.
Also EMERY CLOTH-GLASS PAPER-BLACK LEAD
LONDON EMERY & BLACK LEAD MILLS, LONDON.

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NOTICES.

THE BEST
of Anti-Bilious Remedies
DR GUILLIÉ'S
Elixir & Pills
have been used with the greatest success for over 60 YEARS in cases of Constipation, Liver Complaints, Painful digestion, Epidemics, Fevers, Diseases of the Stomach, etc., etc.
The genuine Dr. Guillie's Elixir and Pills bear the signature Paul Gage.
Wholesale : PAUL GAGE, M.D
9, rue de Grenelle-St-Germain, Paris.
SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS.
LYMPHATIC, FEEBLE,
DEBILITATED CONSTITUTIONS.
Scrofulous Cachexis,
Green Sickness, Leucorrhœa,
Difficult Menstruation, Anæmia,
Constitutional Syphilis, Phthisis, etc.
BLANCARD'S
CELEBRATED PILLS,
OF UNALTERABLE IODIDE
OF IRON,
Approved by the Paris Academy of Medicine,
Are the best remedy.
BLANCARD & Cº, 40, rue Bonaparte, PARIS.
And all good Chemists.
Scrofulous,
Syphilitic
Skin Diseases
SUCCESSFULLY CURED BY
DR GIBERT'S
Depuratory Iodorised
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SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS
FRANCK'S GRAINS OF HEALTH
VÉRITABLES GRAINS de Santé du docteur FRANCK
CONSTIPATION!
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CONGESTION!
The MOST SUCCESSFUL REMEDY
Insist upon having annexed label, printed in four colours
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CURED BY THE
Cigarettes Espic
Oppression, Suffocating, Coughs, Colds, Chest Neuralgia, &c.
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SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS & DRUGGISTS.
ALL ILLNESSES
for which Cod Liver oil is prescribed are cured by the
Fucoglycine Gressy
The only remedy of its kind containing all the principles of Cod Liver Oil and having an agreeable flavour
Approved by the United Medical Profession
Awarded various Medals
DOSE { For children.—One teaspoonfull night and morning. For adults.—One tablespoonfull night and morning.
Many Testimonials received
Gout, Stone, Gravel, Rheumatism
Can only be cured by Lythia Ch. LE PERDRIEL'S effervescing granulated salts of Lythia, taken in small doses are a sure remedy for Stone, Gravel, etc.
LE PERDRIEL'S
Adhesive Blistering Tissue
Dr REBOULLEAU'S
THAPSIA REVULSIVE PLASTER
None other allowed in the Hospitals
SOLD BY ALL RESPECTABLE CHEMISTS
WHOLESALE : LE PERDRIEL & Cº, Paris
Chlorosis-Wasting diseases
Poorness of Blood
No one should be without
AROUD'S WINE
of Iron, cinchona
& of soluble meat
Of all ferruginous preparations, this one is by far the most efficacious, as it contains all the regenerative principles for making bone, blood and muscle.
Brou's Injection hygienic
infallible, and preservative
Cures promptly, without additional means, all recent or chronic discharges of the urinary organs.
Sold in Paris by J. FERRÉ (successor to Brou), Pharmacien, 102, rue Richelieu.
VERITABLE RICORD'S
CAPSULES
of Copaiba & tar
These capsules possess the tonic properties of tar combined with the antiblennorrhagic action of copaiba. They do not fatigue the stomach and do not produce diarrhœa or nausea. They constitute the remedy par excellence in the treatment of discharges whether recent or chronic.
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THE PROVIDENCE MILLS SPINNING COMPANY, BRADFORD, Yorks, England,
Guarantee the full weight of 16oz. to the lb. Their Wools and Silks are not weighted with heavy dyes or chemicals, but are all of the Best Quality and Pure Fast Dye. Write for the Free Samples. Purchase direct, and save 3d. in the Shilling.
Mention this Paper.

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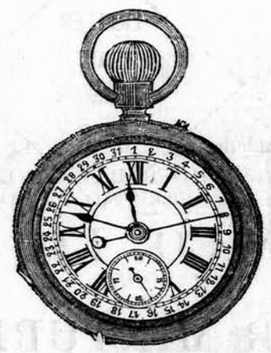
THE increased demand for watches of a more or less complicated character, which have hitherto been available only to the wealthy and the many improvements which have been made, resulting in lessening the cost of their manufacture, has enabled us to add to our stock a number of the most useful of these novelties at prices which have been hitherto impossible.

THE "CHRONOGRAP" WATCH.
A first-class lever Watch combined with the most improved Chronograph action, equal in accuracy to the best Gold and Silver Chronographs. Registering to within a fifth of a second.
Rs. 60 and 70.

THE "ALARUM" WATCH.
By simply moving the long indicator to any hour desired, the Alarum will be set in motion as in an ordinary Alarm Clock, making sufficient sound to awake any ordinary sleeper.
A splendid Timekeeper.
Rs. 35.

THE "PIONEER" WATCH.
For travelling, shikarring and general use, combining a thoroughly reliable *timekeeper* with an *accurate compass* on the reverse of the case.
No one in the Districts or in the Jungle should be without one.
Rs. 30 only.
A similar Watch, having, instead of a Compass, a miniature Roulette Table or Race-course which may be made to revolve rapidly by moving a spring.
Rs. 30.



THE "SINGLE CALENDAR" WATCH.
This Watch has the days of the month enumerated on the outside edge of the dial, the long indicator points faithfully as the days pass, changing automatically at midnight.
A thoroughly reliable Watch.
Rs. 24.
In Silver cases
Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
WATCH AND CHRONOMETER MAKERS,
BOMBAY & POONA.

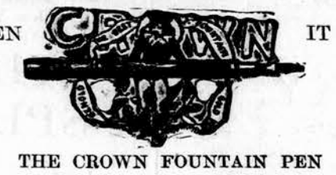
AVOID IMPURE WATER!!!
SLACK & BROWNLOW'S
WORLD FAMED
FILTERS
WORKS : MANCHESTER.

LIFE IS TOO SHORT TO SPEND SO MUCH OF IT STARBING AT AN INK WELL WITH A FICKLE AND PERVERSE STEEL PEN.

The writing of the future will be done with the Fountain Pen. The preacher wants it, the traveller wants it, the teacher wants it, the student wants it, the author wants it, every busy man who uses a pen at all and, most of all, every office man wants a Fountain Pen.

SO THE COMING PEN WILL BE A FOUNTAIN PEN !

THE COMING PEN IS ALREADY HERE !



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THE CROWN FOUNTAIN PEN

Possesses all the good qualities of other Fountain Pens and none of the bad ones.
It never rusts out, never wears out, never needs sharpening, and is always alike, an unvarying and trustworthy servant. It is the Best Pen made. The pen is iridium pointed, solid gold, in the best hard rubber holder. It is a double feeder. Always ready, never out of order, and lasts a life-time. Gives satisfaction. Perfect pen. Perfect holder. Perfect Combination.
WHEN A PERSON GETS THOROUGHLY ACCUSTOMED TO A GOOD FOUNTAIN PEN, IT IS NEVER GIVEN UP FOR ANY OTHER.
Every Pen warranted by the Crown Pen Co., the Manufacturers.
Put up in a neat box, with glass filler, Rs. 8 each. Can be had only of
D. MACROPOLO,
BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

PEEK, FREAN & CO., LONDON
BISCUIT
Manufacturers
FOR HOME AND EXPORTATION.
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For Sea Voyages, P. F. & Co.'s PATENT EXPORT TIN is especially recommended. No extra charge for the inner Soldered Lid.
SPECIAL APPOINTMENTS (1870 &c.) from H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, H.M. the King of the Belgians, H.M. the King of Italy, H.R.H. the Duke of Aosta (ex-King of Spain), H.R.H. the Grand Duke of Baden, H.M. the Queen of Madagascar, H.M. the King of Greece, H.R.H. the Prince Royal of Greece and H.M. Alexander I., King of Servia.
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HIGHEST AWARDS EVERYWHERE.
London, Paris, Boston, Sydney, Melbourne, Adelaide, Santiago, Philadelphia, Edinburgh, &c.

Pears' soap
FOR
Toilet & Nursery
Specially prepared for the Delicate Skin of Ladies, Children, and others sensitive to the Weather, Winter or Summer. Imparts and maintains a soft, velvety condition of the Skin, and
PREVENTS REDNESS, ROUGHNESS, & CHAPPING.
Dr. REDWOOD, Ph.D., F.C.S., F.I.C.,
"I have never come across another Toilet "Soap which so closely realises my ideal "of perfection:
its purity is such that it may be used with perfect confidence upon the "tenderest and most sensitive skin—even that of a new-born babe."
REPRESENTED IN INDIA BY MR. CHARLES W. WHITE, BOMBAY.

PUBLIC HEALTH.
DAILY REGULATIONS.
SAFE GUARDS FOR HEALTH.
HUDSON'S SOAP is a protector. Everything washed with it is purified and sweetened. It destroys all germs of disease harbored in dirt, and removes accumulations of grease. The Healthiest, Sweetest Happiest Homes are those where HUDSON'S SOAP is in daily use.
THE LAUNDRY.
Lawns, Laces, Linen, Shirts, Collars, Sheets, Table-cloths, Towels, etc., keep a good colour if regularly washed with HUDSON'S SOAP. Hudson's Leaves no Smell. Excellent for washing Flannels and Woollen Underclothing.
KITCHEN.
HUDSON'S SOAP removes Grease from Stove Tops, Cooking Ranges, Kitcheners, Hot Plates, etc. Copper and Enamelled Pans are not likely to burn if scoured with HUDSON'S SOAP.
NURSERY.
The Nursery Floor should be regularly scoured with HUDSON'S SOAP. It will dry quickly and the room will be sweetened and purified. Also Baths, Feeding Bottles and all Nursery Utensils.
SPARKLING CLASS.
Bright China. HUDSON'S SOAP saves the drudgery of "Washing-up." Removes Grease from Glass, China, Dinner-ware, Knives, Forks, Spoons, etc., with less liability to breakage. Leaves no Smell.
SCOURING.
Ease, Speed, Pleasure and Economy with HUDSON'S SOAP, very little Scrubbing and no Drudgery. Stone Steps, Balconies and Window-sills will always look nice if washed down with HUDSON'S SOAP.
Hudson's removes all obstinate Dirt. Greasy marks and stains disappear like magic.
The Order of the Day in every well-governed Home
USE HUDSON'S SOAP
A Pure Dry Soap, in Fine Powder, in 1-lb., ½-lb., and ¼-lb. Packets.
LATHERS FREELY, SOFTENS WATER.
Reward! HUDSON'S SOAP is a Money Saver, a Time Saver, a Work Saver, a Linen Saver, a Glass and China Saver. All who use it Daily are rewarded with Purity, Health and Satisfaction.

HUDSON'S SOAP is a Pure Dry Soap in fine Powder, in 1lb., ½lb. and ¼lb., packets—softens all waters—makes a foaming lather and keeps the clothes a good colour.
HUDSON'S SOAP is excellent for washing Flannels and Woolen Underclothing, as well as Linen, Shirts, Collars, Sheets, Table Cloths, &c.
HUDSON'S SOAP for Washing-up. Hudson's is as good for Plates, Dishes, Knives, Forks, &c., as for Washing Clothes. Hudson's leaves no smell.

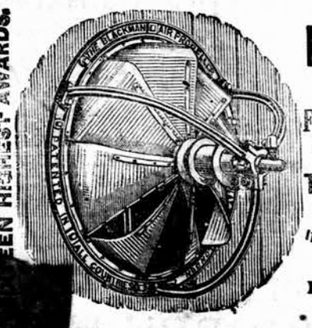
FORTIFY THE SYSTEM.
WILKINSON'S
ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF
RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA
Is the only Preparation recognized by the Faculty as a wonderful
PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD.
WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA — Has maintained its reputation for over Sixty Years as the most reliable remedy for Tropical Disorders.
WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA — For Torpid Liver, Debility, Attenuation of Body, Lassitude.
WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA — For Chronic Rheumatism, Obstinate Skin Diseases and Eruptions.
A LITTLE TAKEN DAILY IS THE BEST PREVENTIVE OF ILLNESS.
INDISPENSABLE TO THOSE WHO VALUE HEALTH.
RELIABLE EVIDENCE OF SUPERIORITY.
CAUTION. Beware of Worthless and Injurious Imitations. REFUSE ALL SUBSTITUTES.
"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*
"We recommend your Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla."—*Medical Review.*
"The only preparation for removing what may be called the sequelæ of a mercurial course."—*Sir R. Martin.*
"I am never without it, for, when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."—*The Late Lord Clyde.*
"Your Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla cured me of a Torpid Liver when all other medicines had failed."—*Earl of Aldborough.*
Ask for WILKINSON'S Essence of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, and take no other.
Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers in Small, Medium, and Large Bottles.

NAPIER JOHNSTONE'S SQUARE BOTTLE WHISKY.

NAPIER JOHNSTONE'S SQUARE BOTTLE WHISKY
TO BE OBTAINED OF
CUTLER, PALMER & CO.
Rs. 35-8 per doz.

No more ASTHMA nor OPPRESSION, nor COUGHS BY EMPLOYING Dr Clery's Anti-Asthmatic Powder
The only medicine having obtained a reward.
CAN BE PROCURED FROM H. J. MARTYN & Co., at Poona.

THE BLACKMAN
Air Propeller
For VENTILATING and COOLING Purposes,
Moves Air in any direction at the rate of about 15,000 cubic feet per horse-power per minute.



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If the necessary data be furnished, we supply free with each Blackman a working tracing of its application, based on wide and successful special experience.
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